The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1904. NO. 48

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Charles Tate, of Mill Creek, spent Monday in Mapleton.

—Large supply of nut, pea and cannel coal. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Miss Laura M. Edgein was the guest of friends in Huntingdon over Sunday.

—Leave your orders for choice clover and timothy seed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—A full line of men's, women's and children's underwear at Wright & Dell's.

—Wanted—200 bushels potatoes; 90 cents per bushel in trade. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Susan Robley, one of Mapleton's oldest citizens, has been seriously ill for several days.

—Our friend I. C. Horton, of Tod township, was a business caller to this office this morning.

—Miss Ethel Wood spent Sunday in Huntingdon, the guest of her Uncle B. F. Godard's family.

—Loy N. McCarl returned home Sunday evening from a week's visit among friends in Altoona and Juniata.

—Ex-Register and Recorder B. Frank Godard, of Huntingdon, transacted business in Mapleton last Thursday.

—Three degrees below zero is the stand the mercury in the theremometers took at this place yesterday morning.

—Among our recent callers were our friends John O. Smith, W. L. Swope and E. Miles Smith, of Trough Creek valley.

—The Railroad company have unloaded material for a water plug to be erected along the tracks east of the freight station.

—The thermometer last Friday morning registered zero while yesterday morning and this morning the mercury was at four degrees below zero.

—L. S. Wible and wife returned to their home in Harrisburg yesterday after visiting among friends here and in Fulton county for the past six weeks.

—Mrs. B. F. Godard, of Huntingdon, accompanied by Master Paul Jackson, of the same place, spent a portion of last Wednesday with Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. A. L. Smith, of Latta Grove, spent Thursday and Friday with A. W. Swope and wife while on her way home from a visit to her parents in Pittsburg.

—John K. Robley, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton. A cordial welcome always awaits him in Mapleton.

—The meeting in the M. E. church still continues. The fourth quarterly conference will be held at six o'clock this evening after which the presiding elder will preach.

—Glendower McMullen, son of John McMullen, is able to go about after being housed for three months past with sickness. We are pleased to note he is improving.

—Charles O'Connor, a student at Williamsport Dickinson seminary, spent last week at the home of his parents in this place. He returned to the seminary Monday.

—An infant daughter of David M. and Jennie B. Smith died at the home of the parents in Altoona at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The remains were interred at Newry Monday afternoon.

—Joseph N. Stevens, of Rockhill, was the guest of Anderson Wagner's family over Sunday. Sunday evening he preached in the M. E. church to a large and appreciative audience.

—The county commissioners of Huntingdon and Blair counties have let the contract for the structural iron for the joint county bridge to span the Juniata river at Shoenberger station.

—Over one-third of the glass sand produced in the United States last year came from the Juniata valley, this state. Seven counties produce glass sand. The output from Pennsylvania was 256,209 tons.

—Miss Lydia Smith, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary E. Smith, of Altoona, are at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Smith, in Hare's valley, ministering to the comfort of their mother who is housed with a sprained limb, the result of a fall.

—Edward F. Kerr, one of the best known lawyers of Pennsylvania, died suddenly early Thursday morning at his home at Bedford. The news of Mr. Kerr's death will be a great shock to his professional and political associates throughout the state. Mr. Kerr was part owner of the Bedford *Gazette*, and was for many years a member of the democratic state committee and was the recognized democratic leader of Bedford.

—D. C. Smith, of Falls Creek, Jefferson county, who for the past few months has been employed at the works of the Pittsburg White Sand company, on Monday departed for home. Mr. Smith made many friends while here all of whom regret his departure.

—Miss Mame Kegerreis, of Franklin county, who is instructing in vocal and instrumental music in this place, Sunday morning officiated as organist at the U. B. church and her vocal selections in the M. E. church Sunday evening were an interesting feature of the services.

—The best physic. "Once tried and you will always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says William A. Girard, Pease, Vt. These Tablets are the most prompt, most pleasant and most reliable cathartic in use. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—The Schuylkill County courts have decided to raise the educational standard for applicants for naturalization papers, to refuse such papers to any applicants who took part in the riots during the miners' strike last year, and to instruct them that it is their duty never to interfere with men who want to work.

—The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton. Cassville.

—When you feel blue and that everything goes wrong, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse and invigorate your stomach, regulate your bowelss, give you a relish for your food and make you feel that in this old world is a good place to live. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—The Pittsburg *Leader* says: It is probable that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will introduce an innovation in the near future by requiring the engineers to equip themselves with uniforms. General Manager W. W. Atterbury, who is making an inspection of the main line, has a uniformed engineer in charge of the special train. His costume is a mixture of white and blue with dark blue trimmings, military collar and a stripe down the trouser leg. The ends of the collar are adorned with a keystone, emblematic of the Pennsylvania railroad. The uniform is a centre of attraction to the engineers along the line, as it is the first one they have seen. Many of the older men look upon the idea with favor and, according to the statement of one, General Manager Atterbury has intimated that the uniform idea will be made general. This will prove a decided departure, as there are no railroads in the country that now require the engineers to wear special uniforms.

Nearly Forfeits His Life.

A runaway almost ending fatally, started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c at at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

S. B. Dell	Feb. 3, '05
Mrs. M. E. French	Feb. 3, '05
O. M. Stever	Jan. 10, '05
B. F. Slates	May 1, '04
A. B. Gillam	Jan. 1, '04
S. B. Greene	Nov. 6, '05
John O. Smith	Nov. 1, '04
George D. Lynn	Jan. 23, '05
J. D. Sloan	May 19, '04
Dr. A. J. Hamilton	Dec. 14, '04
A. H. Stever	Oct. 10, '04
W. L. Swope	Jan. 4, '05
J. P. Wilson	Jan. 19, '04
J. K. Rodley	Feb. 16, '04
W. S. Hicks	April 6, '02
Mrs. S. J. Hight	Aug. 10, '04
J. A. McHenry	Feb. 18, '05
W. H. Morgan	Feb. 16, '05
P. L. Rickabaugh	July 1, '04

Mysterious Circumstance.

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c, at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Ira T. Conrad Killed.

Ira T. Conrad, a resident of Huntingdon and a well known engineer employed by Contractor H. S. Kerbaugh, was killed at Marysville early Friday morning by being struck by engine of train No. 16 on the middle division. Mr. Conrad had spent the greater part of the night in Harrisburg and came up to Marysville on Pacific express. A hot journal had set fire to one of the Pullman cars attached to the express train and at Marysville the crew were endeavoring to extinguish the fire and had cut their engine off and backed down another track to the burning car in order to use the engine pump to force water on the flames. Mr. Conrad was assisting the crew and in passing around the engine stepped in front of train No. 16 going east and was hurled against the standing engine with such force as to kill him instantly and break a steam pipe, thus disabling the engine and making it necessary for another engine to be procured from Harrisburg before Pacific could proceed westward. The train was made three hours late by the accident.

The remains were taken to his home in Huntingdon Saturday morning and funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. L. Benscoter Sunday afternoon. Mr. Conrad was born at Sarah Furnace in 1852. He is survived by his wife (who was Miss Lizzie Neice, a sister of our townsmen S. B. and M. L. Neice), two sons and two daughters. Deceased is also survived by three brothers and three sisters. Mr. Conrad was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and had a large circle of friends who sympathize with the family in their bereavement.

Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toword preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza(grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Why The Boy Failed.

He watched the clock.
He was always grumbling.
He was always behindhand.
He didn't believe in himself.
His stock excuse was "I forgot."
He wasn't ready for the next step.
He did not put his heart in his work.
He learned nothing from his blunders.
He felt that he was above his position.
He chose his friends among his inferiors.
He was content to be a second-rate man.
He ruined his ability by half doing things.
He never dared to act on his own judgment.
He did not think it worth while to learn how.
He tried to make "bluff" take the place of ability.
He thought he must take amusement every evening.
He did not learn that the best part of his salary was not in his envelope.—*Success.*

A Mother's Recommendation.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy. —Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—Monday afternoon Richard Kiel, employed at the chair factory, Mount Union, had the ends of the fingers of the left hand taken off in a jointing machine. Mr. Kiel is the fourth victim to suffer a like fate on this machine.

HOW MAPS MAKE WAR NEWS PLAIN.

Watch for The North American's Great War Map Next Sunday.

To enable its readers to follow intelligently the momentous events of the Japanese-Russian war, The North American, Philadelphia's newspaper, has gone to extreme pains and unlimited expense in preparing a colored map of the territory involved in the struggle.

Owing to the general lack that prevails of exact knowledge of the topography of the lands bordering upon the war centre, the situation of the towns, harbors ports and countries which are mentioned daily in the cable dispatches in The North American, it is impracticable for the average person to gain a comprehensive notion of what is progressing in the Far East.

Those who would gladly spend time in supplementing the tidings that are read by them in the newspapers by researches in atlas or gazeteer are often prevented from doing this by lack of facilities.

It is to place within the reach of such a means of watching the movement of the Russian and the Japanese fleets and troops step by step as they immerse themselves in the struggle that has only just begun that The North American has prepared this map.

To show its utility it is necessary only to think how few there are that realize the immense expanse of land and water that go to make up the geographical details of the war.

How many know that Russia, planning for decades a war of conquest which has for its object the gobbling of Manchuria and territorial aggressions in other parts of China, has expended nearly $400,000,000 in building the Trans-Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to the shores of the Japan and Yellow Seas?

How many know that this road, 6000 miles in length, is depended upon by the Czar to enable him to throw any part that may be necessary of his 5,000,000 soldiers into Manchuria and China to crush by force of numbers any nation that might resist him?

How many realize that in order for the Czar to bring his Baltic fleet into the Yellow Sea it will be necessary for the vessels to sail 15,000 miles, skirting Europe, Asia and Africa?

How many can tell off-hand the relative positions of Korea, Japan, Manchuria, China, Port Arthur, Chefoo, Chemulpo or Seoul?

All these points may be settled instantly by reference to the North American's map.

This map will be given free with each copy of next Sunday's North American. It is absolutely the latest map out. It is printed in four colors, and the spelling of the names is vertified by comparison with the most recent government reports.

No more valuable gift, either from a standpoint of education or utility, has ever been presented by a newspaper to its readers.

Advance orders for next Sunday's paper already insure that the demand will be immense. To render it certain that you are provided with a copy, your newsman should have your order at once.

Duncannon's Iron Plant Damaged.

Fire at the Duncannon Iron Company's plant Monday morning destroyed several mills, and at one time threatened to wipe out the entire property. The loss is estimated at $75,000, partly covered by insurance. The flames originated near the centre of the rolling mill, and spread both ways, consuming all of the finishing mills, which include the merchant mill, plate mill and guide mill. The puddle mill and nail factory were saved by the volunteer firemen.

The entire plant was destroyed by fire in March, 1882, and was immediately rebuilt. Recently several departments were equipped with modern machinery. Four hundered men are thrown out of employement, and the loss will be felt in many ways. The iron mills are the town's main industry.

Better Than Gold.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes E. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

I. O. O. F. Banquet.

Lodge No. 790, I. O. O. F., of Three Springs, held a banquet at the Eagle hotel at Orbisonia on Saturday evening, February 13th. The banquet was got up for the members, their wives, and those who had not a better half, their lady friends. Arrangements were made with R. S. Seibert, general manager of the E. B. T. R. R., for a special car for the occasion, which left Saltillo at 5.30 p. m. to haul the participants from Saltillo and Three Springs, arriving at Orbisonia at six o'clock when the passengers changed cars and took walkers' express to the hotel. Proprietor H. V. Shaffner greeted the visitors with a broad smile and a cordial grasp of the hand and bid them welcome. The ladies were escorted to the parlor and the gents to the sitting room where they were made comfortable for the time being. At seven o'clock sharp, "Vint," with his usual broad smile, entered the gents' room seeking whom he might find to perform the necessary surgical work. After many flimsy excuses by several of those present the following were selected and pressed into service by their comrades: Sigel Ashman, William Alloway, Harvey E. Wilson and T. A. Weight. These persons were escorted to the dining room and placed in charge of the dissecting department. After each being stationed at his post instructions were given that they each should dissect a large carcass of a fowl commonly called turkey, and the dissecting should be done in full view of the guests who were to parttake in the fragments after the operating. Public announcement was then made that supper was ready and awaited the pleasure of the guests.

The dining room door was thrown open and fifty-six persons marched in and were soon seated around the tables that fairly groaned under their weight of good things. The surgeons then began to wield their knives and soon they had the plates well filled and distributed along the line of battle. A general charge was then ordered by the commander in chief. With drawn bayonets and unsheathed sabres we charged on the enemy and after forty-five minutes of hand to mouth encounter we succeeded in silencing the enemy and withdraw from the luncheon field without the loss of a single soul, leaving behind only those things which our stomaches would not permit us to take for want of room, feeling that it was good to be there. After which the members of our lodge marched to the hall of Orbisonia Lodge where we were cordially greeted. We then returned to the hotel and after numerous hand shakes with friends and acquaintances we wended our way to the depot where a special train was waiting to carry us back to our homes.

Mr. Shaffner certainly understands looking after the comfort and welfare of his guests. A MEMBER.

The Election.

The election yesterday was unusually quiet in this borough, there being but forty-three votes cast. The result was as follows: Judge of election, D. B. Miller, 43; inspector, Harry S. Stubbs, 37, Bruce Yocum 2, Edward Bailey 1; school directors, George W. Morgan 39, A. M. Dell 42; councilmen, Frank O'Connor 21, George W. Wright 42, James Henderson 9, Edward Dysart 1; assessor, H. H. Swope 36; justice of the peace, A. W. Swope 39; chief burgess, S. B. Neice 36; auditor, 3 years, Joseph J. Wilson 39; auditor, 2 years, Lloyd Baker 38, C. H. Hooper 1.

Public Sale Register.

Saturday, February 27, 1904, Mrs. Frances Greene will sell at her residence in Hare's valley, 4 miles north of Saltillo, Turning-lathe, boring machine, adze, saws, saw-set, broadaxes, augers, planes, toolchest, post-diggers, iron rakes, sewing machine, blacksmith tools, one kitchen table, buggy, saddle, mattocks, irondrill and a number of fine tools too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, March 15, 1904, Charles I. Stever will sell at the residence of David Stever, ½ miles west of Cassville, draft horse, 2 mares, 5 mules, wagon, sleds, harness, saddle, chains, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Friday, March 18, 1904, E. Miles Smith will sell in Trough Creek valley, 5 miles from Mapleton, 8 miles from Huntingdon, 2 span mules, work horse, 7 head cattle, 19 sheep, brood sow, chickens, turkeys, ducks, wagons, hack, sleigh, mower, all kinds of farming implements, harness, chains, corn, wheat, oats, hay, straw, apples, potatoes, shingles and household and kitchen furniture.

A Professional Nurse Tells Her Experience With Doan's Kidney Pills.

Montague, Mass.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—I heartily wish those who are suffering from backache and disturbed action of the kidneys would try Doan's Kidney Pills. As was the case with me, they will be more than surprised with the results. I had been troubled for years with my spine. I could not lie on either side. Spinal cramps would follow, and words could not explain the agony which I would endure. While in these cramps I could not speak or move, but by making a great effort after the cramp had left me I could begin to speak and move a little, but my whole back was so sore and lame that I could not even have the back bathed for some time. My nerves were in a terrible state. I would rather sit up at night than go to bed, dreading the cramps and the terrible backaches. I consulted physicians, but got only a little relief for the time being. Seeing your advertisement, my mother urged me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using one box I was better, and have ever since been on the gain. I have no backache and no cramps now, and I feel like a new person. My nerves are better and I know my blood is purer. Words cannot express my thanks to you for what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. In my work as professional nurse I have a chance to recommend them, and they did me so much good that I will do so on every possible occasion.

HATTIE BRIGHAM, Nurse.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold at 50 cents per box. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for a free trial box.

Snakes in the Moonshine District.

We infer from the following that cold weather in Georgia has not affected the snakes in the moonshine district:

"You kin set it down fer a fact that the snake season ain't ended in Georgia. I woke up t'other mornin' an' found two big king snakes quoiled up by the fireplace in my room. There wuz also a blacksnake sleepin' peaceful at the foot o' my bed. I ain't no drinkin' man, fer I've got a throat trouble, an' can't git no whisky down me."—Atlanta Constitution.

FRAUDS IN A BALE OF HAY.

Frauds in Watch Cases.

According to an article in the Cincinnati Commercial, a fifty-one pound stone was recently found in that city secreted in a bale of hay of eighty pounds.

This is not as bad as finding a lump of lead of nearly one-half the weight of the solid gold watch case secreted in the centre of the case.

Gold watch cases are sold by weight, and no one can see where this lead is secreted until the springs of the case are taken out and the lead will be found secreted behind them.

These cases are made by companies who profess to be honest, but furnish the means to the dishonest to rob the public. It is not pleasant for anyone to find that he has lugged a lump of lead in his watch case.

Another trick of the makers of spurious solid gold watch cases is to stamp the case "U. S. Assay." The United States does not stamp any article made out of gold and silver except coin, and the fakir, by using this stamp, wants to make the public believe that the Government had something to do with the stamping or guaranteeing the fineness of watch cases.

Another trick of the watch fakir is to advertise a watch described as a solid gold filled watch with a twenty or twenty-five-year guarantee. These watches are generally sent C. O. D., and if the purchaser has paid for the watch he finds that the company which guaranteed the watch to wear is not in existence.

The Dueber-Hampden Watch Company, of Canton, Ohio, who are constantly exposing these frauds, will furnish the names of the manufacturers who are in this questionable business.

On the West Indian Island of Nevis there is a population of over 13,000, with only one doctor.

Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 in Mich. 240 bu.; in Mo., 255 bu.; in N. D., 310 bu., and in 30 other States from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Now this Oat if generally grown in 1904 will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse. Try it for 1904. Largest Seed Potato and Alfalfa Clover growers in America. [A.C.L.]

Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Home Builder Corn, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass and Earliest Canes are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10C.

in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

A marked increase is noted in the number of triplets and twins born in Berlin of late years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The flounder is an industrious fish and lays 7,000,000 eggs in a year.

RUSSIA PROCLAIMS WAR

The Variag and Korietz Destroyed After an Hour's Fight.

ENGAGEMENT OFF CHEMULPO

In a Manifesto to His People the Czar Declares He Used Every Endeavor to Preserve Peace—The Poltava and the Novik Aground at Port Arthur—The Mikado Directing the War.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Czar has issued a manifesto making an official declaration of war. The text follows:

"To all my dear subjects: I declare that we were anxious to preserve peace, so dear to all hearts, and made the utmost efforts to preserve peace in the Far East. We expressed our willingness to revise the existing treaty between the two empires regarding Korean affairs. The negotiations, however, were not carried to a conclusion, for Japan, without awaiting the receipt of our last reply and the proposals which we had forwarded to Tokio, informed us of her intention to discontinue the negotiations and to break off diplomatic relations with us, without considering that such rupture means the commencement of war. After the receipt of a report from our Governor of the attack on Port Arthur we immediately ordered him to reply to the Japanese challenge with our arms, and we hereby make known our decision."

The Czar's manifesto concludes with an expression of trust in the help of the Almighty and a prayer for success in the conflict.

Japan's Ships Sweep the Sea.

London, England.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, has received official confirmation from Tokio of the destruction at Chemulpo of the Russian first class cruiser Variag and the third class cruiser Korietz.

The text of the official dispatch received by Baron Hayashi is as follows:

"A Japanese squadron escorting transports met on the way to Chemulpo, Korea, the Russian gunboat Korietz as the latter was coming out of port. The Korietz took up an offensive attitude toward the Japanese vessels, and fired on the Japanese torpedo boats. The latter discharged two torpedoes ineffectively, and then the Korietz returned to her anchorage in the port.

"The following day Admiral Urik, commanding the Japanese squadron, formally called on the Russian warships to leave Chemulpo before noon. The Admiral added that if his demand was not complied with he would be compelled to attack them in the harbor.

"The two Russian warships left the port at about 11.30 a. m., and a battle ensued outside the Polynesian Islands. After about an hour's engagement the Russian warships sought refuge among the islands.

"Toward the evening the Russian cruiser Variag sank, and about 4 a. m., February 10, the Korietz was reported also sunk, having been blown up.

"The officers and men of the two sunken vessels sought refuge on the French cruiser Pascal."

The Russian cruiser Diana was injured by a shot from the Russian shore battery at Port Arthur, and the cruiser Novik and the battleship Poltava have also been beached at Port Arthur.

Five large Russian steamers, among them the Ekaterinoslav, fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser, and the Argun, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railways Company, were captured by Japanese warships and taken into Saseho. Several whalers were also taken.

Outburst of Patriotism.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—There was a great patriotic demonstration here. An immense procession of all classes, headed by choristers, and carrying National flags, paraded the streets to the Winter Palace, where the National anthem and other patriotic songs were sung.

There the procession moved to the barracks of the Pavlosky Regiment, and afterward to the French Embassy, where in response to the demonstration Mme. Bombard, wife of the French Ambassador, and General Kouropatkin, Russian Minister of War, who happened to be visiting the Embassy, went on a balcony and were enthusiastically cheered.

Later the procession went to the Anitchkoff Palace to serenade and cheer the Dowager Czarina.

A Russian version of "The Geisha," which was being performed here, has been withdrawn owing to the hostile demonstrations against it.

In consequence of rumors based on doubtful statements by foreign news agencies and newspapers, concerning a naval battle at Chemulpo, the landing of Japanese troops in Korea, incidents on the Manchurian railway and similar reports, the general staff declared that no news confirmatory of such reports had reached St. Petersburg.

Japan Lost No Ships.

Washington, D. C. — The Japanese Minister gave out the following telegram, which is the substance of Admiral Togo's official report to the Government at Tokio of the attack on Port Arthur:

"Japanese combined squadron left Sasebo in command of Admiral Togo on February 6, and on midnight of the 8th Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked with success the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and again at 10 o'clock the following morning for forty minutes. The Russian fleet fled into the harbor. Two Russian battleships and one cruiser were damaged by torpedoes. The firing was ceased at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Japanese ships were but slightly damaged and none has lost its fighting power.

"Casualties were fifty-eight, four of which were killed and others wounded.

"Imperial princes are all safe. After battle the Japanese officers and men are high spirited and behaved with great calmness as if they were in ordinary manoeuvres."

The number of the imperial princes on board the Japanese ships is not known here, but the naval attache of the legation is of the opinion that three of them were with the squadron.

Russians Made Brave Fight.

London.—Later accounts of the engagement with the Variag and Korietz at Chemulpo indicate that the Russians made a brave fight against an immensely superior force. The engagement was watched by thousands of persons on shore, who had gathered in anticipation of a collision.

The Korietz was utterly overmatched. The broadsides from the Japanese vessels raked her continuously until she sank. Many of her crew were killed by shells or drowned. Those of the survivors who swam ashore were captured by Japanese soldiers.

As the cruiser Variag was steaming out of the harbor she was met by a hail of shells and her mast speedily fell. Her crew fought with desperate energy for several hours.

According to one report after she had taken refuge among the Polynesian Islands her captain ordered the crew to save themselves and then himself blew up his ship.

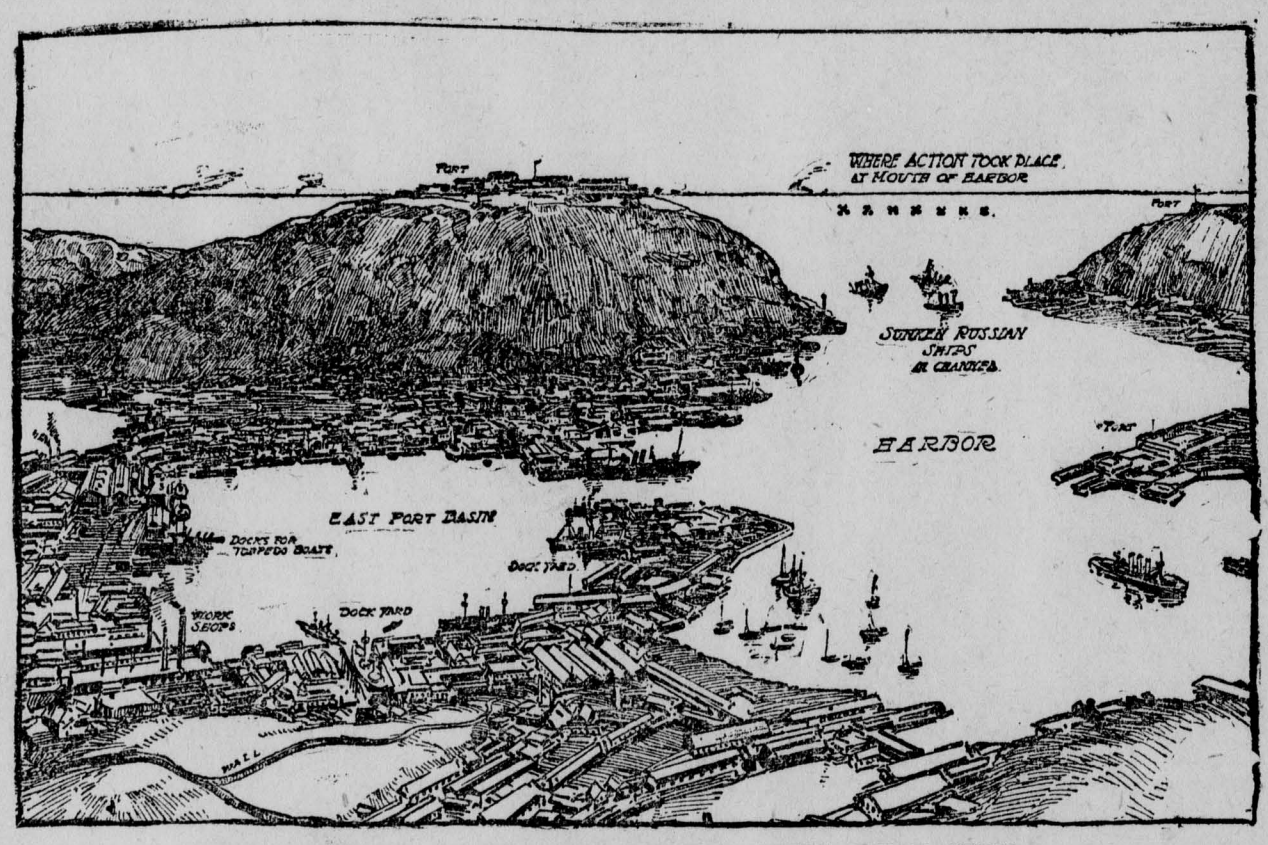
Mikado Directing the War.

Tokio, Japan.—The Emperor is taking an energetic part in the direction of the campaign. He is in constant communication with the Ministers. He is at his desk from sunrise until far into the night.

All the Provincial Governors have been summoned here to receive instructions. It is stated unofficially that a large Japanese force has reached Seoul.

Destroyed By a Mine.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A report has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, saying that the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. The Yenisei sank and Captain Stepanoff, three officers and ninety-one men were lost.



PORT ARTHUR, WHERE THE RUSSIAN SHIPS WERE SUNK.

PLAN A NEW BALTIMORE

Plucky Maryland City Starts Rebuilding Her Burned District.

MANY MERCHANTS RESUME

Modern and Up-to-Date Structures Will Arise on the Sites of the Destroyed Houses—Total Loss is Now Estimated at $125,000,000—State to Lend City $21,000,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Out of the ashes which cover the 140 acres of burned business houses, a new and better Baltimore will arise, modern and up-to-date in every respect. The whole city has been roused to the necessity of pushing forward the resurrection of the revived district. The undertaking will be one of the most prodigious in the whole range of municipal history. The magnitude of this work may be realized when it is estimated that the mere cleaning away of the debris will cost about $2,000,000.

While the ruins of Baltimore's financial districts are still smoking, bankers and merchants and all other business men are laying their plans for building new offices and stores. Construction companies of this and other cities have scores of agents at work soliciting contracts for replacing the buildings razed by the great fire, and in the temporary quarters of all the homeless mercantile institutions arrangements are being perfected for reviving the blackened centre of the city's business.

Incidental to the plans for rebuilding the burned district is a scheme for widening some of the city's streets. It is planned by the city officials to urge widening Baltimore street, turning Market place into a public square, and widening Light street. The matter will be taken up by the authorities very soon, and it may be that the plan will include condemning several blocks for park purposes.

The insurance men have conferred and place the damages at $125,000,000. The insurance losses are reckoned at from $50,000,000 to $90,000,000.

Street improvements are contemplated in the burned district, and H. C. Timanus, President of the second branch of the City Council, is authority for the statement that the State Legislature will be asked to lend $21,000,000 for that purpose.

Definite plans for rehabilitation and relief are expected in a few days. Governor Edwin Warfield, who is President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, one of the few financial institutions to escape the fire, said:

"I have appointed a committee of five financiers and lawyers to draft such relief legislation in the way of extending credit as may be thought desirable. All apprehension of any great financial distress in Baltimore is absolutely unfounded."

Commission men and grocers say that their supplies are entirely adequate for immediate needs and that no reputable house in town will take advantage of the situation by raising prices. Numerous offers of financial aid have been received from out of town by members of the National Association of Commission Merchants, and their help will enable them to start their business anew in a very short time.

Meanwhile the merchants say they are in a position to take all orders that come to them. Many of the larger houses, especially those with a big Southern clientele, already have secured offices and are doing their shipping on a large scale, although under difficulties.

Vegetables, eggs and butter are coming in just as usual, according to the produce dealers, and the local tradesmen say they have overcome the first uneasiness on the part of small shippers outside of the city, who were a little timid about sending their shipments here just after the fire. Fresh and salted meats, it is announced, will continue at the same prices, and sugar and coffee have undergone no change.

Alfalfa Clover.

For years the editor has been urging farmers to sow Alfalfa Clover, and glad he is that thousands of wide-awake farmers, scattered all over America, are doing this now, to their great benefit and satisfaction.

A. Walford, Westlore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

Hon. H. F. Hunter, S. D., says, "Salzer's Northern Grown Alfalfa clover cannot be beat. I have solved the question of stock raising here. Salzer's Alfalfa is good for 3 rousing crops of hay, Salzer's Speltz for 60 bu. of grain and 3 tons hay, Salzer's Macaroni Wheat for 65 bu. best hog fattening wheat, and Salzer's Hanna Barley, for arid, dry land, is good for 70 bu. per acre. These are all great hog, sheep and cattle fatteners, and last but not least, Salzer's Victoria Rape for sheep, and Salzer's Teosinte, good for 80 tons of green food for cattle, and Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass and Bromus Inermis for lots and lots of good hay. These things make it possible for me to grow live stock by the thousands.

Have you heard of Earliest cane? Gives six mowings a year, and Teosinte, the 80 ton per acre fodder wonder?

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10C. IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

Forty millions of calendars are gratuitously distributed in the United States during the first month of every year.

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfactory.

There is one peculiarity about camels. They are the only animals that cannot swim.

Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls, Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance nowadays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality,—often it is never recovered. Miss Pratt says,—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much **Lydia E. Pinkham's** wonderful **Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I was completely rundown, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The FREE Homestead

LANDS OF

COACHE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Western Canada

Are the STAR ATTRACTIONS For 1904.

Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

Good crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affluence acquired easily.

The population of Western Canada increased 128,000 by immigration during the past year, over 50,000 being Americans.

For a descriptive Atlas and other information apply to Mr. W. D. SCOTT, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Sour Stomach

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."
Harry Stuckley Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 599

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

LAND THIEVES CAUGHT

Defrauded the Government Out of $1,000,000 at Least.

Interior Department Clerks Used as Accomplices Have Confessed to Bribery and Forgery.

Washington, D. C.—Astonishing details of the methods followed by the San Francisco ring which acquired $1,000,000 worth of public lands through bribery, forgery and other fraudulent devices have been laid before the Federal Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. The evidence is the result of eighteen months' investigation by Arthur B. Pugh, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and William J. Burns, Secret Service agent, detailed to assist Mr. Pugh. They carried on this investigation under the personal direction of Secretary Hitchcock.

Three Government employes who accepted bribes from John A. Benson and F. A. Hyde, of San Francisco, and two persons formerly employed by Hyde and having intimate knowledge of his methods, furnished the most valuable evidence to the Grand Jury. The Government employes are Benjamin F. Allen, Forest Superintendent at Los Angeles; William E. Valk, formerly in the Division of Forestry, and now in the Division of Contests, Interior Department, and Woodford D. Harlan, formerly chief of a division in the Interior Department, and now a clerk there. The former employes of F. A. Hyde are J. H. Schneider and Miss Bryan, a stenographer.

John A. Benson is an engineer and real estate speculator. F. A. Hyde is an attorney at law. Both have offices on Montgomery street, San Francisco, within a block of each other. Hyde was the prime mover in the conspiracy, but so skillful was he in his operations that he remained a mere shadow until the confessions of the bribed Government employes and the testimony of his former employes proved his connection with the frauds. Hyde was, in fact, the inspiration and reputed author of the Forest Reserve Lien Land act, passed by Congress in 1897, which furnished a basis for the operations of the ring. The witnesses before the Grand Jury told in substance the following story:

By means of corrupted notaries, two of them in San Francisco and one in Portland, Ore.; by the bribing of Forest Superintendent Allen and others in the West, including Registers and Receivers of Land Offices and State officials, and the bribing in addition of employes of the General Land Office in Washington, the plans of the land grabbers were accomplished and kept running smoothly for several years. If the operators had not over-reached themselves in their greed they might have been working still. Their method was as follows:

Through their spies in the General Land Office the ring obtained information regarding large tracts of land suitable for forest reservation purposes. This land was then ostensibly entered upon by dummies whose names were obtained by the ring from a division superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company and from land officers and others. The affidavits of entry, proof of occupation of the land and other requirements establishing apparent claim to the lands were perfected by the notaries bribed by the operators.

Forest Superintendent Allen signed these letters, and they were forwarded to Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office. Hermann approved them and they then went to the Secretary of the Interior, who accepted Hermann's recommendation without question and sent the executive order to the President for his signature.

By means of information furnished by crooked land officers the ring had its pick of the best lands, and thus acquired forest lands worth $50 per acre in exchange for forest reserve lands that had cost them $2.50 per acre.

Valk, Harlan and the third employe bribed by Benson and Hyde, are still at work in the Interior Department. Valk, however, was transferred from the Division of Forestry by Secretary Hitchcock in 1902, at the suggestion of Assistant Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office. Commissioner Hermann was absent at the time.

Forest Superintendent Allen has been before the Grand Jury and made a clean breast of his part in the conspiracy. He admitted that he was entirely in the power of Hyde and Benson. Allen told the jury that he had received less than $1000 from the conspirators for his share. It is understood that immunity from prosecution has been promised to him for his confession.

TO END ANARCHY.

United States Navy to Use Force to Protect American Interests.

Washington, D. C. — Drastic measures will be taken by this Government to end the anarchy in San Domingo. Continued violation of international law, destruction of American property and disregard of foreign interests have convinced officials that affairs there can be best improved by force.

Its handling has been turned over to the navy, and Secretary Moody is sending supplementary instructions to Rear-Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron, now in Dominican waters, giving him wide latitude in the course he is to follow.

Bank Robbers Get $1700.

Robbers blew open the safe of the Bank of Commerce at Ravia, Indian Territory, and secured $1700.

Mirror-Writing.

In a recent case of mirror-writing a boy of seven or eight wrote unusually well, but in this singular reversed style, and some months later, after acquiring the normal method of writing, would return to his original style on becoming fatigued. Dr. C. D. Jones, of Boston, in reporting the case, states that the anomaly seems to be more common in England than in America. In one group of 451 the percentage of mirror-writers was found to be 5.1, but in many reported instances the specimens have proven to be merely those of poor penmanship. Various explanations of the peculiarity have been offered. It seems to be the most common with mental disease, but has been observed in persons of normal mental capacity, and one explanation is that it is due to left-handedness and some preponderating influence of the left brain.

Jewelry Easily Cleaned.

Every few months all rings, brooches and such articles as are in constant use should be brushed with a toothbrush which has been dipped in eau de cologne. If the setting is open it must be brushed from the back. Then lay the articles in a heap on boxwood sawdust which has been slightly heated beforehand and leave them for some thirty minutes. Gold chains may be washed in soapsuds, drying them on a soft towel by pulling the chain backward and forward, but care must be taken to pull it the right way of the curb or link. These may also be placed in sawdust, the particles of which can be easily blown away afterward. The least dampness between the links is very likely to cause them to wear more rapidly.—Washington Star.

A Noted Engl sh Hostlery.

The Peacock Inn at Rowsley, which has the reputation of being the prettiest and most comfortable hostelry in England, is frequented by travelers from all over the world, and many famous names are preserved in the album of signatures. Among them is the traveling name of the Emperor Maximilian, who slept there on his last night in England before he sailed on that voyage to Mexico which was to terminate in his own death and the permanent insanity of his consort.—London Chronicle.

Children Gain Weight in Autumn.

Some curious experiments have been made at one of the royal philanthropic institutions in Copenhagen. For some years back the seventy boys and girls in the place have been carefully weighed every day in groups of fifteen and under. Thereby it is proved that the children gain weight mostly in autumn and in the early part of December. From that time to the end of April there is scarcely any increase in weight. More remarkable still, there is a diminution till the end of summer.—Chicago Tribune.

A Great Canal.

The Manchester Ship Canal is a very important waterway, joining the great city of Manchester, with its wealth of manufactures, to the shipping facilities of Liverpool and the River Mersey, opening to the Atlantic Ocean. The length is thirty-five and a half miles, with a rise from sea level to Manchester of sixty feet. Four sets of locks of fifteen feet each are used. The cost of construction was $75,000,000. In 1901 the canal revenue was $3,105,940 and the working expenses $2,416,935.

The erection of galvanized iron houses in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River colony, has been prohibited.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Stuttering children are numerous in Germany, and it is thought the ailment is contagious.

To Wash China Silk Dresses.

China silk dresses may be quite successfully washed. Remove all spots with benzine, then wash in warm soapsuds, rubbing between the hands, rinse through several waters. Use Ivory Soap and do not rub the soap on the dress. Wring as dry as possible, wrap in a sheet or clean cotton cloth, and, when partially dry, iron.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

The priests and monks of Italy live longer than any other professional men in that country.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to college; in Scotland, one in 520.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons of hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND 10c. IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

China's population, according to recent estimates, numbers 426,000,000 of souls.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

About forty-two per cent. of clergymen reach the age of seventy.

Pedicuring an Elephant.

The tools for trimming elephants' feet are a carpenter's drawknife and a rasp for the soles, and a horseshoer's knife and sandpaper for the toe nails. The operator places a beer keg or a strong box behind one huge hind foot, lightly prods the thick ankle with his elephant hook, and commands the beast to "Hold up!" Up comes the mighty foot, slowly and heavily, but obediently as the velvety paw of a kitten. The foot is rested on the box or the keg, where it remains while the expert works on it much as a horseshoer pares the hoof of a horse. Great slivers of the horny sole are sliced off until it is cut nearly to proper thickness, when the rasp is used to smooth off.

Similarly, the toe nails are treated with the knife and the sandpaper, while the big patient stands with swinging trunk and an occasional wag of an ear, too full of satisfaction for utterance. When the turn of the forefeet comes, the great beast is made to lie down on its side and the hoofs are propped up and treated.—McClure's.

Little Men as Soldiers.

It is announced that the United States recruiting station here will continue to accept young men five feet four inches high as recruits and will not for the present require them to touch the mark at five feet seven. It is pleasant to know that three inches makes not the slightest difference in a man's ability to discharge a Krag-Jorgensen; and from time immemorial hasn't it been maintained that a little man is more pugnacious than a big one? Little men are more high-tempered; they will fight quicker and longer.

It is easy to comprehend why they do it. It is because they won't be "put on." They fear that you labor under the impression that because they are small they are not as likely to maintain their rights with the same firmness as a bulkier man; and they mean to undeceive you.—Globe-Democrat.

We Are All "Just Folks."

"My boy," said a man of the State of Texas to his son, who was starting out for a career in an Eastern city; "my boy, let me tell you something which may be of help to you. You get up there, and you may see a heap of people who have got more money than you have; a heap of people who have got more brains than you have, and more success. Some of them may even be better looking than you are. Don't you worry about that, and don't you be scared of anybody. Whenever you meet a man who allows he's your superior, you just look at him and say to yourself, 'After all, you're just folks.' You want to remember for yourself, too, that you're just folks. My boy, after you have lived as long as I have, and have knocked around the world, you will come to see that that's all any one of us is—just folks."—Field and Stream.

Words and Ideas.

Definite words are necessary, says Engineering Record, for the expression of definite ideas. Hence scientific terms have to be employed. A term has one definite meaning which does not change with time. The rush of affairs drifts words from their original meanings, as ships drag their anchors in a gale, but terms sheltered from common use hold to their moorings forever. The word let, for example, has drifted in 200 years from meaning hinder until now it means permit; but the term bisect has remained unaltered in significance for centuries.

Broken Crystals.

Shake out the broken glass, open the little rim that holds it, the bezel, lay over the face a piece of tissue paper and shut the bezel. This will save the hands catching in things and not interfere with the going of the watch until you can get the glass put in.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

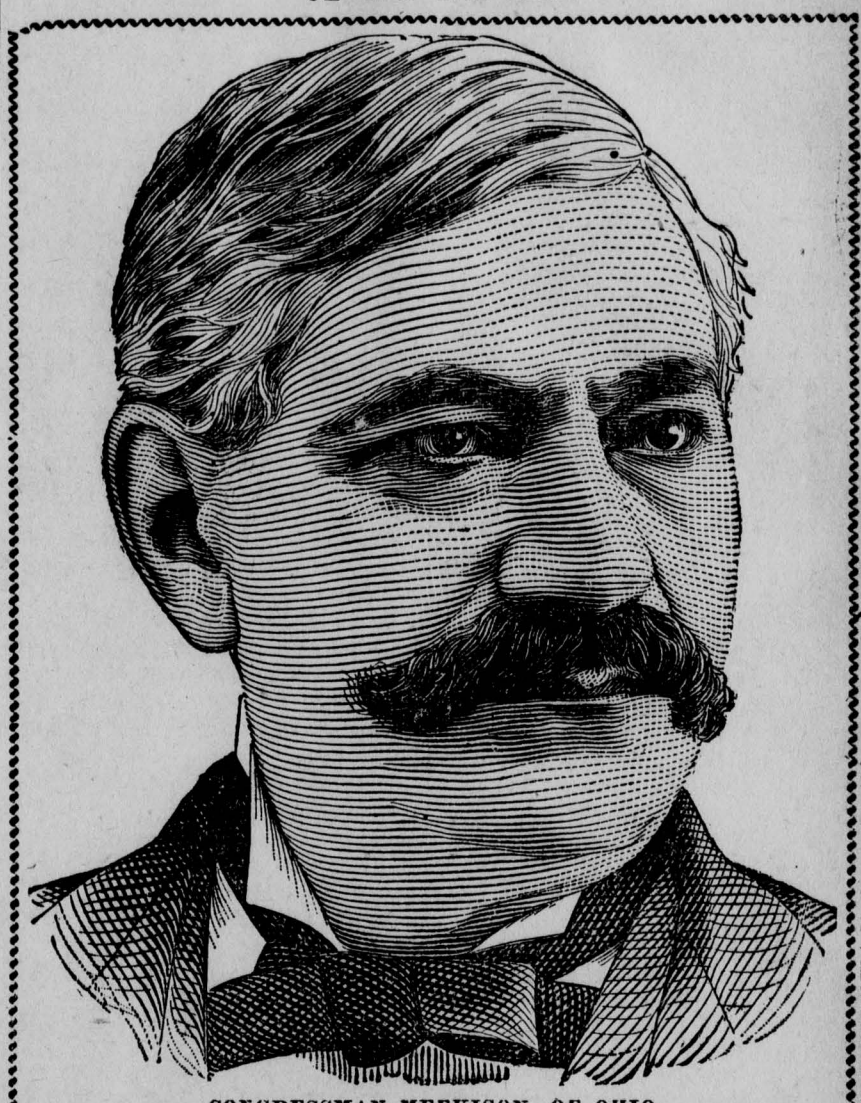
Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Russian Library.

The Russian University, of St. Petersburg, has the most complete of all libraries, with the exception of that of Oxford.

FOR THIRTY YEARS

Congressman Meekison Suffered With Catarrh--Read His Endorsement of Pe-ru-na.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh, with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."--David Meekison, ex-Member of Congress.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and nasal twang are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head and sore, inflamed throat.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna properly used never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed, more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Mrs. A. Snedeker, Cartersville, Ga., writes:

"I saw that your catarrh remedy, Peruna, was doing others so much good that I thought I would try it and see what it would do for me. My case is an old one, and I have none of the acute symptoms now, because I have had the disease so long that I had none of the aches and pains, but a general run-down condition of the whole body—sore nose and throat and stomach. I had a good appetite, but my food did not nourish my system. I had come down from 140 to about 75 pounds in weight. I now feel that I am well of all my troubles."—Mrs. A. Snedeker.

Mrs. A. Snedeker.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

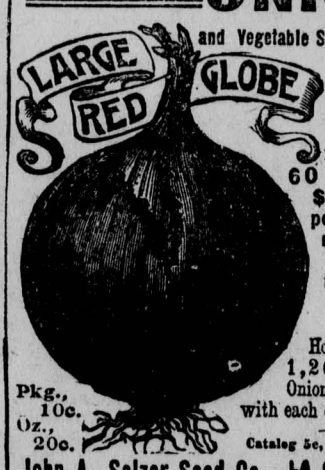
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Mexico has a population of 12,491,573, two-thirds of whom cannot read or write. N. Y.—8

Greater New York has a population of 65,000 colored people.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Largest growers of **ONION** and Vegetable Seeds in the World.



Our Prices range from 60 cents to $1.50 per pound, and no better seed is found on earth.

How to grow 1,200 bushels Onions per acre with each ounce order.

Catalog 5c, for postage.

Pkg., 10c. Oz., 20c.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

There is a way of trifling that costs a heap of money. Neglect

Lumbago and Sciatica

and it may put you on crutches, with loss of time and money.

St. Jacobs Oil

will cure surely, promptly. Price, 25c. and 50c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Miss Ethel Wathen spent last Sunday with friends in Orbisonia.

James V. Stevens, one of our good citizens, visited Cassville recently.

Sleigh bells have ceased in our town, owing to the recent snow leaving us.

Mrs. Mary Norris, who has been visiting her sons the past two weeks, returned home Saturday.

Miss Grace Myers, of Lewistown, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery during the past week.

Mrs. Warren Doyle is at this writing suffering with a very sore hand. We hope nothing serious may result.

Miss Mary Heeter, who has been ill, is better at this writing. We hope she may be soon restored to health again.

We learn from our friends that there will be quite a little shuffling around on April 1st. We hope none expect to leave town.

Mrs. H. B. Cornelius, brother and sister Russel and Pearl Park, went last week to Petersburg to visit Mr. and Mrs. Mayward Fink.

Quite a number of our people from town attended the banquet given at the new Shaffner hotel in Orbisonia on Saturday evening.

Miss Maude Heck, who has been spending some time at the home of her uncle, V. T. Stevens, has gone to her new home in Clearfield.

Ray Eminhizer, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mierley in Trough Creek valley, returned home last week.

Rumor has it that Mrs. Malissa Hockenberry, son and daughter, of town, will soon take their departure for Lewistown where they will conduct a boarding house.

Mrs. Lillian Bernhardt, Mrs. Geo. A. Singer and Miss Mabel Cromwell constituted a trio of ladies who went to Orbisonia last week for the purpose of having dental work done by Dr. Puckey.

Hello, Central! Did you say we are getting more snow? Well, we want it all the same and are waiting just as patiently as we can for it, but don't be too long; remember there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue.

It used to be young men and maidens who sent and received valentines, but when married men and widows take up the business we think it has gone too far. It was never intended for officers, teachers and even the old "dads" to load the mails. They should be thinking of and doing something that would add to their character instead of subtracting.

CASSVILLE.

Valentine day was well celebrated.

The ground hog's prophecy is being fulfilled.

School re-opened Monday with a fair attendance.

We are glad to note that the sick of our town is improving.

Amos Evans and David Stever made a business trip to Huntingdon last Friday.

We are informed that the literary society is preparing an interesting program for next Friday.

Rev. Fleck, the Lutheran minister, preached two very instructive sermons on last Sunday. May the seed sown be productive.

The Jesse Curfman plan of lots in west Cassville are exposed for sale by H. M. Corbin, Esq. Anyone wanting a lot should purchase soon as it may mean a chance for speculation.

Only a few weeks until the sound of the axe and pick will be heard clearing and digging the path for the iron horse which will move from Cole's Summit to Shirley's Knob to remove the rich mineral deposits. The above conclusion is drawn from reports believed to be received from headquarters. Citizens are enthusiastic in the prospect of commercial interests and the employment the enterprise may offer.

Escaped an Awful Fate.

Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes, "My doctors told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by B. O'Connor & Sons. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

LATTA GROVE.

The ground hog is giving us some pretty cold weather.

David and Alva Dell are making ties for I. N. Querry.

Robert Chilcote, of Burnham spent Sunday with his mother in Smith valley.

M. D. Walker, who is employed as brakeman on the H. & B. T. M. R. R., was at home over Sunday.

H. B. Dell and company have gone into the trapping business. They have quite a number of traps set on Jack's Mountain and the first night succeeded in catching one 'possum, one pole cat and one weasel.

Second Week of Court.

Sale of real estate of Elijah French, late of Tod township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

John Brewster appointed guardian of James Cloyd Garner, a minor son of James H. Garner, of Penn township, deceased.

H. R. Locke, guardian of Guy Booth, authorized to join with the other heirs of W. H. Booth, late of Springfield township, deceased, in sale of certain real estate to J. B. Booth.

Sale of real estate of Catharine Horton, late of Tod township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Dr. E. H. James and Dr. W. T. James, trustees to sell certain real estate in Orbisonia, held under a deed of trust executed by Dr. G. W. C. James and wife, ordered to offer the said real estate at public sale.

In re rule to show cause why time for the payment of judgement of Edwin G. Jones and Geo. W. Tappan vs. Charles H. Scott should not be extended, answer of Geo. W. Tappan filed.

In re petition of Juniata Livery Stable on Rudolph Bush to show cause why appeal should not be striken off, rule awarded as prayed for.

In re Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex. rel. R. S. Seeds vs. John H. Gates, a supervisor of Warriorsmark township, a civil action heard last week, motions and reasons for new trial filed.

In re Archie B. Leabhart vs. A. B. Baxter & Co., defendant, and The Union National Bank of Huntingdon, garnishees, petition of George J. Vestner, assignee for benefit of creditors, to intervene as a party defendant, rule awarded.

In re divorce Lucinda C. Rouse vs. John A. Rouse, D. H. Myers appointed master.

In re Cora M. Speck vs. Cyrus D. Speck, divorce, James S. Woods appointed master.

In re Ida Wise vs. Samuel Wise, divorce, Harry W. Petrikin appointed master.

On motion of R. W. Williamson, District Attorney, bench warrants were granted for a number of defendants in f. and b. prosecutions.

In re Eunice Hudson, an alleged lunatic, report of Dr. H. R. Douglas, W. S. Miller and R. W. Williamson, commissioners to inquire into the mental condition of said Eunice Hudson, filed and approved.

In re Ellen Rabenstein, an alleged lunatic, report of Dr. H. R. Douglas, G. D. Boyer and Chas. C. Rrewster, commissioners, filed and approved.

Frank S. Brewster, A. J. Miller and W. J. Crone appointed viewers for county bridge at Kyler's Fording over Spring Creek in Clay township.

Non suits were entered in the following cases: Albert L. Curfman, vs. Barton D. Need and Joel Hicks, vs. Harbison-Walker Co. In the case of Samuel J. Coffman, vs. the P. R. R., a verdict of $1 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of I. N. Foust vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad company was on trial the greater part of the week. Mr. Foust sought damage from the Company for injuring his milling business by abandoning the public road over the railroad when the four tracks were laid through Mill Creek two years ago. The jury awarded Mr. Foust a verdict of $5000. Waite and Bailey represented the plaintiff and J. D. Dorris the defendant company.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination for the State Senate, subject to the result of the ensuing primary election. JNO. S. BARE.
Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1904.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries and District Conference. A. S. WELCH.
Mount Union, Pa.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. L. M. HAGERTY.
Morris township.

LEGISLATURE.—To the Republicans of Huntingdon county: I hereby announce my candidacy for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. S. G. RUDY.
Huntingdon, Pa.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for Assembly, subject to the Republican convention. Z. B. TAYLOR.
Orbisonia.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Directer of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. J. QUINCY DELL.
Cass township.

Local Institute at Spruce Creek.

On Saturday, January 30th, was held one of the most enthusiastic and inspiring local institutes ever enjoyed in this part of the county. The day being an ideal one, friends of education from far and near assembled in the high school room where the morning session was opened at ten o'clock with singing, "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," by the school. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. L. M. Lewis, pastor of the Presbyterian church. M. B. Wright, principal of the school, extended a most cordial welcome to all present. In the course of his remarks he said: "We greet you as friends and laborers in a common cause, rejoicing with you in all that has been wrought in the cause of education, and rejoicing with you also in the hope of larger, we dare not say better, things that may yet be done in the interest of education. Let us pledge our fidelity to education. May we as teachers and parents and pupils and friends be loyal, devoted and true, bringing this day, and each day, our tribute of labor and esteem."

The first topic, Physical Geography, was most ably discussed by Prof. C. B. Hardman, of the Alexandria schools, who prefaced his remarks by saying that this subject should be especially attractive to citizens of this mountainous and picturesque part of Pennsylvania. On the rocks we can find written the history of the earth's formation. To make the subject interesting the teacher should be familiar with the surrounding region. Man, the keystone of the wonderful structure which God has made, has overcome physical conditions while all other life succumbs to them.

After singing "A Hundred Years to Come," the topic, Thinking and Learning to Think was introduced by Denton Peterson. "Thinking, the most valuable part of education, is one of the grandest powers of man. Our jails and penitentiaries would be empty if thoughts were directed in the right channels." His remarks were concluded with this maxim: "Think much, write little, talk less." Rev. L. M. Lewis, continuing the subject, said: "It is more difficult to think about the right tha then wrong thing. Much is to be learned from the text-book, but more from exercising our faculties in right directions." Mr. Guyer thought that historical books lead one to think in right channels. Prof. Hardman expressed the opinion that a man should act whenever thought prompts him to duty, however minute it may be. Mr. Widdowson closed this very interesting discussion by saying that the child gets the basis of thought-power outside the schoolroom and books, which are only the bridges over which thought travels. Passion often controls our reason. We should always take conditions into consideration. After singing, "We Sail Away," the convention adjourned to meet a 1.30 o'clock.

The afternoon sesssion opened promptly at 1.30 by singing, "I'll Away to School." Prof. Johnson, of Juniata College, in a spirited manner discussed the "Interests of Education." He claims that public expenditures are made with hope of gainful returns. "Every citizen owes to the state the return of civic service. The school, which does not bring intellectual morality into its course, is a failure." Music, "The Dearest Spot on Earth to Me," followed by "The Patron's Interest and Duty" was then taken up by one whom we always delight to hear—Superintendent J. G. Dell. "The three great factors are the Home, School and Church. These cannot be separated but must go hand in hand. One is useless without the aid of the other. No previous period had so many great men and women as we have to-day. Teacher's paths should lead where pupils may safely follow. The patron's responsibility does not cease when the pupil crosses the threshold of the schoolroom. The school is a God-ordained institution, intended to develop the soul of the child. The patron should take the teacher as a partner instead of working separately." Music, "The Homestead," was followed by a talk on "Moral Training" by Prof. X. C. Beck, Huntingdon. "A child receives the impressions which mould his character during the first years of his life. Moral training should not be left to the church or Sunday school but should be directed in the school. Teach honesty and fairness. Impress the spirit of the Golden Rule."

Miss Alma Smith then recited "A Country Courtship" in a very pleasing manner. Prof. Widdowson, of Petersburg, talked on "The Development of Interest." There are two points to be considered, interest in the school, interest in the branches. Parents should speak favorably of school and teacher in the home. Thorough interest in a subject develops interest in the branches." Singing, "Come Where the Bright Waters Flow." An address was then made by Supt. E. R. Barclay, of the Huntingdon schools, the subject being, "Wasted Time in the Schoolroom." "The school problem is a big problem and the schoolboy is a bigger one. Time is wasted unless individuality is fostered." Music, "O Come, Come Away," closed the afternoon session.

The entertainment of the evening was held in the M. E. church which was filled to overflowing before the hour announced for the lecture to begin. At the appointed time Prof. Wright introduced the Juniata College quartette which rendered a fine selection. The audience was then delighted with a well rendered recitation by Miss Margaret Nearhoof. Music by the quartette. The climax was reached in the lecture, "Making It," by Prof. F. H. Green, of West Chester, Pa. Prof. Green always pleases as an institute instructor but the lecture platform is his real home. To say this lecture was enjoyed would be but feebly expressing the pleasure received by all who heard it. After music by the quartette and their college cheer, the convention adjourned, pronouncing it the best institute thus far enjoyed at Spruce Creek whose record for institutes and educational meetings is equal to the best in the county.

EDITH WAITE, Secretary.

—Sundays are to human life like shafts in a long tunnel. They admit at regular intervals light and air; and though we pass them all too soon, their helpful influence does not vanish with the day. It furnishes us with strength and light for the duties which await us, and makes it easier for us to follow loyally the road which God's loving providence may have traced for each one of us toward our Eternal Home.—*Canon Liddon.*

May, 1884. B. O'Connor & Sons. Oct., 1903.

NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE IN

Our Fall and Winter Stock

OF

Men's Women's Youths' Children's

LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

The stock was bought from the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country. Bought for net spot cash, and we will promise you the best value for your money.

Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.

We also call your attention to our Bed Comfortables—bed spreads, blankets, pillows, &c., &c.

If you need a

HEATING or COOK STOVE

get our prices before you buy. Sure to save you money.

Fodder Twine, Shingles, Tar Roofing, Lime, in fact we have the largest variety of goods in town.

If we should not have what you want, will try to get it for you. LOWEST PRICES.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms. lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investiment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

FARM FOR RENT.—The William Thompson farm, located along the Penna. R. R. about two miles west of Mapleton, containing 146 acres, about 75 acres of which is cleared, a good house and bank barn and out buildings, a good orchard, and a running stream of mountain water runs within a few yards of the house. An extra good chance will be given. Apply to EFFIE THOMPSON, 430 Church St., Huntingdon, Pa. 2-10-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

(Estate of David Shore, deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of David Shore, late of Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. W. STOMBAUGH.
Executor.
Mapleton Depot, Pa.,
Jan. 13, 1904. 6t

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.
Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,
Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.
Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 17, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	11 40	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 20	11 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 32	10 46
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 37	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 54	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 22	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 32	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 59	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	7 05	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 28	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	J5 04	7 52	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 12	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 18	. .
Mapleton.	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 25	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 44	8 43	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 57	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 14	9 19	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 19	9 25	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 42	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	6 55	10 00	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 45	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f 5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f 5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f 5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12 15	12 15	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	7 15
Washington	1 20	1 20	*4 20	7 15	. .	3 30	8 30
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5 25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m., week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F. Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union	LEAVE 9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 15	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 27	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	1 45	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	1 55	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 25	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 30	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	2 40	6 45
Robertsdale	ARRIVE 11 30	6 25	2 50	6 55
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale	LEAVE 6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 38	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union	ARRIVE 8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12	SOUTHWARD No. 10	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9	NORTHWARD No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv. Orbisonai. Ar	9 45	5.45
4 58	8 52	*Blacklog	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	*Cedar Rock	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar. Shade Gap Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Susan McNeal et al. to Chas. I. Fuller, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $300.

Margaret Smith to Chas. I. Fuller, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $600.

W. J. Houck and wife to Geo. W. Houck, property in Tod township. Consideration $2600.

Wm. L. Couch to A. L. Couch, property in Miller township. Consideration $1.00.

Joseph D. Torrey to A. H. Sook, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1400.

Ida Bradley and husband to Mary E. Moreland, property in Clay township. Consideration $300.

Mary E. Moreland to Annie M. Moreland, property in Clay township. Consideration $245.83.

W. E. Wilson and wife to Allison E. Speck, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1250.

Mifflin executor to Peter Gerlach property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1800.

C. B. Roberts and wife to Charles Wenzel, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $265.

Stewart F. Foster and wife to Freemont Morrison, property in Oneida township. Consideration $25.

Ellis I. Miller to Catharine J. Miller, property in Henderson township. Consideration $177.

A. Bruce Cogley, executor, to W. J. Forbes, property in Henderson township. Consideration $387.50.

A. Bruce Cogley, executor, to L. R. Brown, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1700.

Rockhill Iron & Coal Co. to Lloyd P. Garver, property in Cromwell township. Consideration 550.

Harry Steele and wife to Wm. Whitmer & Sons Co., property in Jackson township. Consideration $1.00.

B. P. Henderson and wife to R. H. Horrell, property in Spruce Creek. Consideration $50.

W. S. French and wife to Robert A. Mitchell, property in Miller township. Consideration 1.00.

R. A. Mitchell and wife to Emma French, property in Miller township. Consideration $1.00.

E. C. Fritchey and wife to G. W. Havens, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1300.

John Wilson et al. to Mary E. Simpson, property in Brady township. Consideration $800.

Andrew Schuldt and wife to Virginia Rodgers, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $650.

Adam Leffard and wife to James Cornelius, property in Porter township. Consideration $16.00.

Wm. Leffard and wife to James Cornelius property in Porter township. Consideration $5.00.

James Houserman to Geo. H. Weber, property in Porter township. Consideration $160.

Weighing the Baby.

Starr was the outgrown baby now; there was a new baby in the nursery—a very, very new one. He was so new that Starr was sure he could not feel much acquainted yet with anybody and that was why he cried so often.

"He's kind of homesick, I guess," Starr said. "Course he cries! I cried that time I was at my grandfather's 'thout my mother. Folks always cry when they're homesick."

There were so many beautiful things about that new baby! Starr haunted the nursery all day long, to make sure of not missing any of them. He watched Nurse Mary wash and dress the baby every morning, in front of the open fire. That was the most beautiful thing of all! Such round, dimply little elbows and knees! Such curly, curly little legs! Such a soft little fuzz on the small, round head, that Nurse Mary insisted was hair!

Every week they weighed the new baby, and every week he gained about half a pound. It surprised Starr a little, and made him rather uncertain about the homesick theory.

"I didn't gain half pounds when I was homesick," he reflected. "Mercy, I lost 'em! I got just as un-fat; an' he keeps a-gettin' fatter! Maybe that isn't the reason he cries."

The eighth week the new baby weighed fifteen pounds and Starr was very proud indeed—as proud, Nurse Mary said, as if he weighed fifteen pound himself. He got his slate and pencil and "reduced" the fifteen pounds to ounces, to make it sound still more splendid. Starr was "in" denominate numbers now, in his 'rithmetic, so he could do a little sum like that as easy as anything.

"One hundred 'n' eighty," he announced, looking up from his slate. Then he hurried back to the nursery to tell Nurse Mary.

"The baby weighs a hundred 'n' eighty ounces," he said, triumphantly; "twelve times fifteen, you know—that's the way to do it. There's twelve ounces in a pou—"

"Twelve!" exclaimed Nurse Mary in surprise; "I thought—in my time sixteen ounces made a pound."

"Avoirdupois weight," Starr said, looking scornful; "but the baby's *Troy* weight."

"Troy weight?" Nurse Mary looked up over the new baby's little bald head in more surprise still. The scorn on Starr's face grew and grew, till it covered up all his little gold-brown freckles.

"*Course*, Troy weight!" he cried. "I hope you don't s'pose we'd weigh the baby Avoirdupois, same as coal and flour and—and butter! Mercy, as if! It's Troy weight you weigh precious things by—gold and silver and di'monds—and the baby." And Starr dropped a fervent kiss into the little, warm, sweet well of the baby's neck. *As if!—Annie Hamilton Donnell, in S. S. Visitor.*

Fate of Lincoln's Cane.

A walking stick, which until the death of Abraham Lincoln was his cherished possession and constant companion, was recently sold at public auction in New York. From $25, the first bid, the price advanced to $145, and it was sold for that sum to H. H. Wilbert, of New York, an ardent admirer of the great president, says the *New York American.*

The cane, which is longer than the ordinary ones on account of Mr. Lincoln's great height, is black with a buckhorn handle. The wood is studded with fourteen knots, each having a top of silver upon which one letter of Lincoln's name is engraved, so that the whole series of letters from handle to ferrule spell "Abraham Lincoln."

A metal band joins the handle to the stick, and this bears an inscription showing that the cane was presented to the president by his "Old Chum, S. Strong," in 1840. On the handle is another plate which shows that the stick was given to Frank B. Carpenter, the celebrated artist and personal friend of Lincoln, by Mrs. Lincoln.

In 1891 Carpenter was penniless and pledged the stick to his cousin, Fannie Matthewson, in return for a loan of $500. About two years ago the artist died. He had not redeemed the pledge. Fannie Matthewson, through her attorneys, authorized the sale. The price received is exceedingly small, as $1,500 would have been asked for the cane at private sale. —*Ex.*

William Reed & Sons

Our Muslin Underwear Sale Last Week

Was the greatest and the most successful one we ever had, and the coming one will be the greatest in its line we ever made.

This Will Be a One Week Sale

In Ladies' and Children's Coats, Suits and Skirts.

Sale Begins Feb. 15, Closes Feb. 20.

In order to give people from the country an equal chance with those in town, the sale will not begin on first day before 1 o'clock. **Every Lady's Winter Coat on Hand at One-half Price. Thirty Misses' and Children's Coats, One-third Off.**

Suits, Suits, Suits!

Fifteen Ladies' and Misses' Suits at one-half price. Twenty-two Ladies' and Misses' Suits at one-third off.

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts!

Thirty-two Ladies' Skirts in black, blue, brown and tan, at one-third off. The above are nearly all new goods, but we have too many and the stock must be cut down, Come and examine the goods.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

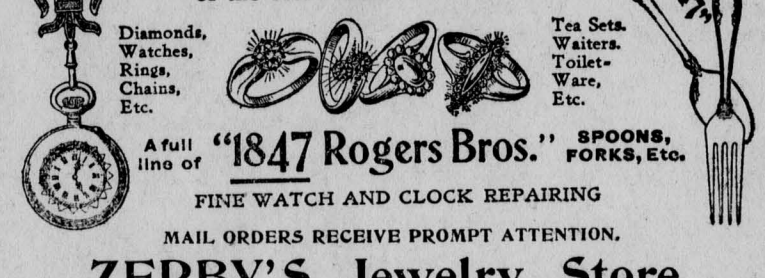
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates **At 10 Cents**

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

Washington Crossing the Delaware.

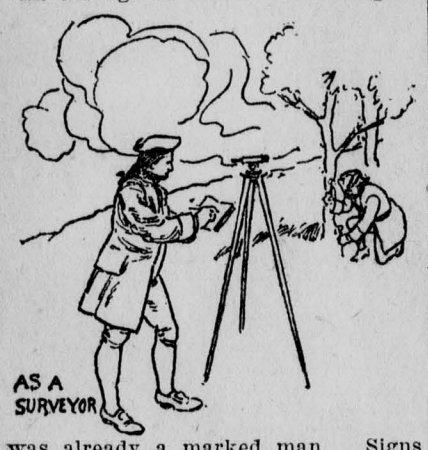
Freedom's Greatest Chieftain

Career of Washington as a Young Man, an Indian Fighter, a Lover, a General and a Statesman. -:- -:- -:-

IT has been said of George Washington, as of Lamartine, that he had no youth; he was born a man.

His active career began at the age of sixteen, and for three years he served the Fairfax family, of Belvoir, as surveyor of their vast estates on the far side of the Blue Ridge. In this work he had the first taste of the forest wilds. He swam rivers, climbed mountains, waded morasses and blazed pathways; he lived on rude and scanty fare, with the screech of the wildcat in his ears. In the heart of the savage Indians' country he slept on a bed of branches or pillowed upon his faithful horse. Every day he faced death.

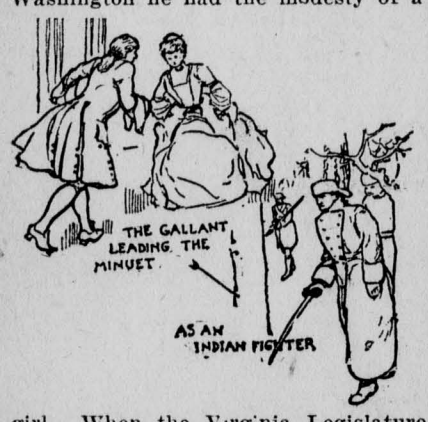
At the age of nineteen Washington



was already a marked man. Signs appeared of a French and Indian war. The stripling was chosen major of the Virginia troops. Within two years he became commander of the northern military district of Virginia.

When the Virginians determined to drive the French from the Ohio Valley they placed a regiment in command of Washington. Thus began the military career of Washington. Although but a youth, inexperienced in warfare, he had displayed the qualities of a tried commander.

With all the daring and hardihood of Washington he had the modesty of a

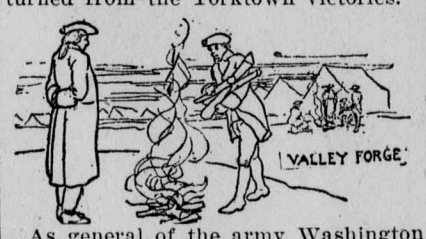


girl. When the Virginia Legislature offered a vote of thanks to him for his gallant services, Washington stood before them speechless with embarrassment. But his nature had a softer side. He loved companionship, gayety and mirth, he reveled in the dance and fell a willing prey to the charms of lovely women. At length he met his fate in the young and pretty widow of Daniel Parke Custis.

As a boy Washington learned the favorite dance of the time, the stately minuet, and excelled in it. Its dignified and formal movements were in harmony with his temperament, and showed off his fine person to the best advantage.

In his house at Mount Vernon he loved to entertain merry parties with music and the dance, and he would always join in the minuet. After the Revolutionary War, when a yearly

birth ball was held in his honor at the Capitol, Washington made it a point to be present on the tick of the clock to open the ball with the minuet. For the last time he danced it at the ball given in Fredericksburg in honor of the French and American officers returned from the Yorktown victories.



As general of the army Washington took command of forces undrilled, unorganized, untaught of war. He welded them into an army of ironsides, who won victories, endured terrific trials and knew how to sustain defeat. The dignity of his bearing and the severity of his discipline did not alienate his soldiers, for with these qualities of the officer were mingled the human attributes of the man of feeling.

For eight years this man, who loved nothing better than the quiet of domestic life, hardly slept a single night when he did not hear the roll of drums.

Frederick the Great said nothing in history could compare with the brilliancy of Washington's Jersey campaign. He classed him as the greatest soldier of all time and Frederick's

fame as a soldier is among the highest.

In all his campaigns the winter spent at Valley Forge was the darkest period for the commander At the siege of Yorktown the personal courage of the General was amazing. He stood on the parapet, reconnoitring, shot and shell flying thick around him. His officers remonstrated in vain. For two days the earth trembled with the cannonade. Then came the surrender. Mounted on his favorite charger, Washington saw the captive garrison, 8000 strong, file out; but at their head was not Cornwallis. The British Lord sent his sword by a subordinate officer. To offset the affront Washington named a subordinate officer to receive it.

Washington's farewell to the generals has been pictured in song and

story. Tears blinded his eyes. The hand that never wavered in battle trembled as he bade them farewell. Then in silence they followed the chief to his barge at the water's edge. Standing erect in it, he raised his hat in mute salute.

Washington became President with reluctance. It was his desire to lead a quiet country life. But again came the people's call. Had he chosen it, this high-born aristocrat might have had a crown; he chose rather to be a farmer than an emperor.

Released from the office of President, he joyfully returned, like Cincinnatus, to his farm. There he found plenty

to occupy him in upbuilding a neglected estate. The old round of pleasures and duties was resumed. The history of a day was that of a year. Riding about his lands, entertaining his visitors, writing letters and keeping accounts of every penny, the President, now growing old and somewhat worn, lived from day to day the sort of life he loved.

But once again came the call to arms. When the nation was threatened with war from the old friend and ally, France, it summoned Washington to reconstruct an army. Nor did he refuse. At this time, when weighted with cares and years, in the full enjoyment of his country's gratitude, and when ready to spend happy years in the repose of the country, he died. To him by universal accord has been given the highest title that any man can win, "George Washington; the Father of His Country."

From a twenty-year-old mulberry tree 218 pounds of leaves have been picked in a year.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WHERE WASHINGTON PRAYED

AN OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE.

It is at Coatesville, Pa., and the Father of His Country is Reported to Have Attended Worship There One Sunday in the Year 1777.

The Old West Cain Friends meeting house at Coatesville, Pa., was built in the year 1756. The Friends held their regular meeting till 1811, when they had a split in the congregation, which caused them to divide the meeting house, the Orthodox taking the west side and the Hicksites taking the east. It is said by the old people of the neighborhood that General Washington and his staff attended meeting there one Sunday in 1777. The old graveyard back of the meeting house is very ancient, there being tombstones marked from 1760 to the present.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Washington's English Ancestors.

In the chancel floor of Brington Parish Church, five miles northwest of Northampton, carefully preserved, is a stone, with arms, to Laurence Washington (1616) and his wife. Laurence came of a good old stock (says Young England), of which one scion, in 1532, and again in 1545, was elected Mayor of Northampton. This member of the family was named Laurence, and he had two great-grandsons, named John and Laurence, who lived on the family estates of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire. For some considerable time, indeed until quite recent years (1894), it was accepted that it was these two brothers who had emigrated to Virginia, but in that year it was conclusively proved that it was the children of Laurence who were the emigrants. The pious inscription reads thus: "The Lord geveth, the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord. Constructa 1606." In 1610 the Sulgrave estates were sold, and shortly afterward Laurence Washington left Brington for London, and his younger brother Robert became the tenant of the cottage. The two grandsons of Laurence, John and Laurence, emigrated to America in 1657, and the great-grandson of the two former was the first President of the United States, George Washington.—London St. James' Gazette.

A Great Man's Memory.

"I suppose you reverence the memory of George Washington?"

"I don't know," answered the man who declines to be impressed. "Washington's assertion that he never told an untruth inclines me to suspect that he did not have a very good memory."

Veins of tin oxide have been discovered in the Transvaal which yield sixty-seven per cent. tin.

Typewriters with Arabic letters are now being used in Egypt.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 21.

Subject: Jesus and the Sabbath, Matt. xii., 1-13—Golden Text, Matt. xii., 12—Memory Verses, 6-8—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Plucking corn on the Sabbath (vs. 1-8.) 1. "At that time." It may be well to note that there is a difference of opinion here as to time. Some think that Jesus had attended the feast of the Passover just preceding this, but this is called in question by the best critics. "Through the corn." To an American reader the word corn suggests the idea of Indian corn or maize, but the word in the text has reference to grain, such as wheat, rye or barley. "Began to pluck." They rubbed it in their hands (Luke 6:1) to separate the grain from the chaff. This was allowable according to the law (Deut. 23:25), but the Pharisees object to their doing it on the Sabbath day. The plucking and rubbing necessary for this purpose were considered by the Pharisees to be sufficiently near to reaping and threshing to constitute them secondary violations of the fourth commandment.

2. "Pharisees saw it." They were watching for an opportunity to catch Him. "Not lawful." This prohibition is a Pharisaic rule not found in the Mosaic law. It was a principle with the Pharisees to extend the provisions of the law and make minute regulations over and beyond what Moses commanded, in order to avoid the possibility of transgression.

3. "Have ye not read." To vindicate His disciples Christ referred the Pharisees to a similar case recorded in their own Scriptures and with which they should have been familiar. "An hungered." Our Lord here is not arguing for an excuse to break the law, but for its true construction. The mere formality of a ritual or strict letter of a positive precept is to yield to the demands of the general good. The necessities of the disciples justified them in doing on the Sabbath what was otherwise unlawful.

4. "The house of God." The tabernacle. "Did eat." Ahimelech, the priest at Nob, gave David and his companions five loaves of the shewbread (1 Sam. 21: 1-7). The law provided that twelve loaves of bread should be put in two piles upon the table in the sanctuary, to remain a week and then to be eaten by the priests only. David, fleeing from Saul, weary and hungry, had eaten this bread contrary to the letter of the law. "Shewbread." "Literally, bread of setting forth, that is, bread that was set forth in the sanctuary. It was also called 'continual bread' as being set forth perpetually before the Lord, hence the Hebrew name, 'bread of the presence.' Twelve loaves or cakes were placed in two piles on the 'pure table' every Sabbath. On each pile was put a golden cup of frankincense. See Ex. 25: 30; Lev. 24: 6-8."

5. "Profane the Sabbath." Jesus continued His argument by showing that even the law under certain circumstances provided for the doing of that which had been expressly forbidden in the law. On the Sabbath days as well as on other days the priests were engaged in killing, preparing and burning the sacrifices and in performing the whole temple service. It was one of the sayings of the rabbins that there was no Sabbath-keeping in the temple. Thus, if all work on the Sabbath profaned the Sabbath, as the Pharisees maintained, the priests were guilty of continual profanation. "Blameless." Not merely does the sacred history relate exceptional instances of necessity, but the law itself ordains labor on the Sabbath as a duty. 6. "Greater than the temple." Inasmuch as the one who builded the house is greater than the house. Christ refers here to His own authority and power. The law-giver is greater than the law. Christ was greater than the temple because, 1. The temple exists but for Him. 2. It is but a place of assembly where men may meet with Him. 3. However splendid it is nothing except He be there. 4. However lowly the presence of the great King makes of it a heavenly palace.

7. "If ye had known." A knowledge of the true meaning of God's word will prevent rash judgment. Jesus here charges His critics with ignorance of their own prophets. "Mercy and not sacrifice." See 1 Sam. 15: 22; Hosea 6: 6. I desire mercy. I require mercy rather than sacrifice. It is a protest by the prophet against the unloving, insincere formalist of his day. 8. "Lord, even of the Sabbath." Jesus now affirms Himself greater than the statute law of Moses; nay, He is greater than the Sabbath law established by God at the creation. Thus does He maintain Himself to be the incarnate Legislator of the world.

II. Healing a withered hand on the Sabbath (vs. 9-13). 10. "Hand withered." A case of paralysis. Such diseases were considered incurable. "They asked Him." Mark and Luke mention some points omitted by Matthew. Luke says, "The scribes and Pharisees watched Him whether He would heal on the Sabbath day, that they might find an accusation against Him." "Might accuse." They did not doubt that He was able to work a miracle; they expected it, but they intended to make out that His miracles were contrary to the divine law and so immoral. They would then have some ground for saying that He worked miracles by a diabolical power, which charge they did soon begin to make.

11. "He said." Jesus then proceeded to answer them by drawing an argument from their own conduct. "If it fall." This was a self-evident proposition. Deeds of mercy and humanity did not infringe on the Sabbath day. "Pit." Cisterns dug in the earth for the purpose of water, into which animals often fell.

12. "A man better than a sheep." Christ always put an enormous value on man. A man is of infinitely more consequence and value than a brute. If they would show an act of kindness to a sheep would they not show mercy to a man? "Thus they are taken on their own ground and confuted on their own maxims and conduct." The truth implied in Christ's question is pre-eminently scriptural and Christian. It is not a discovery, but a revelation. Notice a series of points in respect of which a man is better than a sheep: 1. His physical form and beauty. 2. He is endowed with reason. 3. He is endowed with a moral nature. 4. His capacity of progress. 5. His spiritual nature and his capacity for knowing God. 6. He is possessed of immortality. "It is lawful." This was universally allowed by the Jews themselves. 13. "Stretch forth." A remarkable command. The man might have reasoned that his hand was withered and that he could not obey, but being commanded it was his duty to make the effort; he did so and was healed. Faith disregards apparent impossibilities where there is a command and promise of God. "Restored whole." A little before this Christ had claimed divine authority; He now proves that He possesses it. These two cases determine what may be done on the Sabbath. The one was a case of necessity, the other of mercy.

JAPAN'S CRUSHING BLOW TO RUSSIA

Wins First Great Fight on Sea, Crippling the Czar's Navy in the Far East.

JAPS LAND IN KOREA

Three Battleships and Four Cruisers Disabled at Port Arthur.

London.—Japan at the very outset of the war has struck her enemy a blow, the importance of which possibly cannot be overrated, apparently deciding in the former's interest the balance of naval power in the Far East.

The battleships Tsarevitch and Retvizan and the cruiser Pallada now lie hopelessly crippled on the mud flats at Port Arthur as the result of a night attack by the Japanese.

In a second engagement the next morning two more Russian ships were disabled.

But over and above this decisive stroke at Port Arthur, it is stated from two or three sources that the Japanese have also captured the first-class cruiser Variag and a smaller vessel at Chemulpho, Korea.

These reports, although, unlike the Port Arthur disaster, they lack Admiral Alexieff's confirmation, are circumstantial. They state that a strong Japanese torpedo division, escorted by cruisers convoying transports, suddenly arrived off Chemulpho on Sunday. A number of foreign vesels lay at anchor, including the Variag and the torpedo gunboat Korietz.

Apparently they did not expect an attack any more than did the somnolent fleet at Port Arthur, for when the Japanese commander summoned them to haul down their flags they were completely surprised, and in view of the overwhelming strngth of the Japanese they had no alternative but to comply, which they did, say the reports, without firing a shot.

Cheefoo.—Japan has won the honors of war on sea, which gives her assurance of victory on land. In a battle fought outside Port Arthur the first-class Russian battleship Poltava practically was destroyed, and the protected cruiser Novik also was shelled below the water line, thus making her useless for the remainder of the war. The Poltava has two holes below the water line. This battle, lasting from 11 a. m. until near 12, resulted in no known damage to the Japanese squadron, while the official information from Port Arthur, signed by the Russian Chief of Staff, admits that on their side two officers were wounded, nine men killed and forty-one wounded, while on the shore batteries one man was killed and three wounded.

This battle, outside Port Arthur followed the destruction in part the night before of the Russian fleet, which was torpedoed by the advance boats of the Japanese navy. In the night action not a gun was fired by the Japanese, and the first warning that the Russians had was when their first-class battleship Retvizan was torpedoed. An alarm instantly followed. Searchlights were thrown from the sixteen Russian warships and from the batteries on land, but nothing could be seen of the Japanese fleet. The first-class battleship Tsarevitch and the first-class cruiser Pallada also were hit with torpedoes and practically destroyed. This much is admitted in an official dispatch from the naval authorities in Port Arthur. but in addition there is a well authenticated rumor that there was great loss of life on the Pallada, and that she is sunk in the channel entrance to Port Arthur.

But the Russian position on sea has been made still worse by the practical capture in the harbor of Chemulpo of the two cruisers Variag and Korietz. It seems that on Sunday Japanese transports landed 6000 soldiers in Chemulpo, right under the guns of the Variag and Korietz. The Russians knew nothing of any declaration of war and the Japanese did not attempt to destroy them owing to the presence of the soldiers on the transport. After the army had landed the warships of Japan sailed across the Bay of Korea toward Port Arthur, but after the battle seven of them returned toward Chemulpo and seven others put in within seven miles of here at night, making signals which were answered from the hills.

The German, French and English officers on the ground here say that these triumphs for the Japanese navy practically decide the war. Japan will not now have to keep any of her army reserves at home, as there will be no possible danger of invasion. As a result she can at once dispatch her entire active army of 197,000 men with officers, and if necessary can call on the reserve, consisting of 135,000 men and 116 guns, leaving uncalled on what is known as the territorial army of 300,000 men. Even should the reserves not be sent from Japan, the permanent army of 200,000, with its base absolutely protected, can be thrown into Manchuria now without delay, part of it to seize the China and Eastern Railway, cutting off Port Arthur from Mukden, and the remainder to proceed up the north bank of the Yalu River, forcing the Russians to give battle at some point in the triangle of which Mukden, Harbin and Vladivostok are the points. That the operations on land will be as rapid as those on sea was made certain in the news brought by a dispatch boat from Chenampho, Korea, announcing that the Japanese had landed altogether 55,000 men, with six battalions of heavy artillery and four battalions of mountain artillery at several points on the Korean coast.

Chefoo, China.—The steamer Columbia, which has arrived here, was in the roalds outside Port Arthur harbor, when the Japanese made their attack on the Russian warships.

The first torpedo explosion occurred about 11 p. m. The shock was so great that it was felt by the Columbia.

The attack continued all night, and at daybreak two of the Russian battleships and a cruiser were seen disabled and beached near the entrance to the harbor. The cruiser had a bad list. The Russian forts later fired at the Japanese fleet at a range of about three miles. The Japanese replied, hitting several of the Russian ships, but little damage was done.

At 10 o'clock in the morning three Japanese cruisers passed Port Arthur within sight of the Russians. The whole Russian fleet weighed anchor and started in pursuit of them, but returned in half an hour, leaving a cruiser outside to watch the Japanese squadron. The latter fired on the cruiser, whereupon another Russian warship weighed anchor and cruised around.

The Japanese fleet came within three miles of the Russians and a battle began. The Japanese fired at the ships and forts which replied. Some of the Japanese shells struck the Russian ships, but only damaged them slightly. The Russian fire fell short.

The Columbia left while the battle was proceeding, but later she saw the Japanese ships leave.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Official Messenger publishes a telegram from Admiral Alexieff, Russian Viceroy of the Far East, to the Czar.

He reports that Japanese torpedo boats made a sudden attack on the Russian squadron at Port Arthur.

The battleships Retvizan and Tsarevitch and the cruiser Pallada were damaged. An inspection is being made to ascertain the amount and character of the damage.

The attack was made in the outer roads of Port Arthur, where the Russian fleet has been lying.

The Japanese made the attack at 1.45 in the morning. The boats discharged three torpedoes, damaging the three ships above mentioned, and escaped unharmed.

The Viceroy's report follows:

"I most respectfully inform your Majesty that about midnight on February 8, nine Japanese torpedo boats made a sudden attack by means of mines upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of the fortress of Port Arthur, in which the Retvizan, Tsarevitch and Pallada were damaged.

"An inspection is being made to ascertain the character of the damage. Details are following for your Majesty."

The second engagement between the fleets was described in a telegram from Admiral Alexieff's chief of staff:

"By order of the Viceroy I beg to report that this day, about 11 o'clock in the morning, a Japanese squadron, consisting of about fifteen battleships and cruisers, approached Port Arthur and opened fire.

"The enemy was received with a cannonade from the shore batteries and the guns of our squadron, which also participated in the engagement.

"At about midday the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and left, proceeding south.

"Our losses in the fleet were two officers wounded, nine men killed and forty-one men wounded. On the shore batteries one man was killed and three were wounded. The battleship Poltava and the cruiser Novik each had a hole knocked in her side below the water line. The forts were slightly damaged."

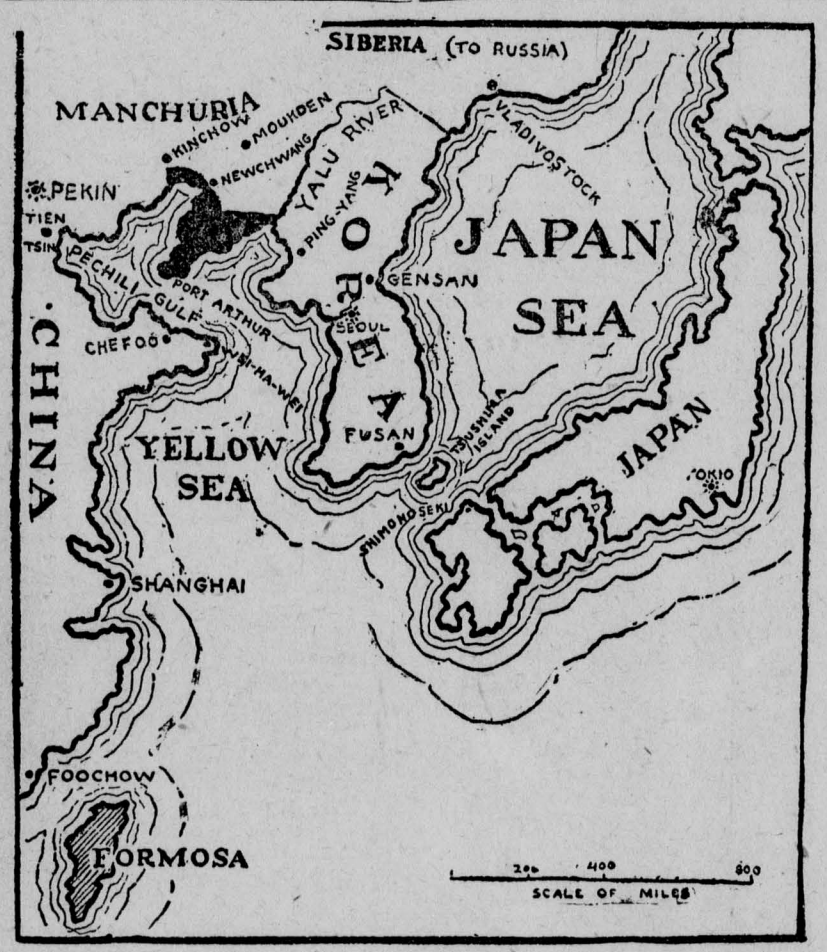
For the first time popular interest in the crisis was displayed after the publication of Admiral Alexieff's dispatch, which was copied from the Official Gazette and issued on special fly-sheets by the newspapers. The news was read silently, with full recognition of its purport, but there was no noisy demonstration. Indeed, the attitude of the public in its self-restraint recalled that displayed in London during the dark days of the Boer War.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Hay has addressed a note to the Powers that participated in the suppression of the Chinese rebellion suggesting that they unite in insisting that the integrity of the Chinese Empire shall be maintained and that the field of hostilities shall be localized.

Mr. Hay proposes military operations shall be confined to the territory north of Shan-Hai-Kuan, which is on the west shore of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and at the point where the great wall begins, and at all that portion of the peninsula of which Port Arthur is the southern point and of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li north of Ta-Lien-Wan, which is some miles north of Port Arthur.

The purpose of this limitation is said to be to guarantee the territory south of Manchuria against occupation by the belligerents and to remove all apprehension as to the safety of Pekin.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The latest returns of warships in the Far East total ninety-four, including eight battleships, sixteen cruisers, seven gunboats and fifty-six torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo boats. Three more battleships and nine torpedo boats are to go to the Far East in the spring.



MAP OF THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

PUTS ALL BLAME ON JAPAN.

Russia Makes a Statement Regarding the Negotiations.

London, England.—The Russian version of the negotiations with Japan before the rupture is published. It says that in 1903 Japan proposed to Russia a revision of existing treaties with regard to Korea. Russia consented and asked Admiral Alexieff to draw up a new scheme. The statement recites the negotiations with regard to this, wherein Japan made demands not only as to Korea, but as to Manchuria, to which demands Russia was unable to assent. Nevertheless, Russia did not refuse to recognize, while the occupation of Manchuria lasted, the sovereignty of China or the privileges the Powers had acquired there by treaties with China. This statement proceeds:

"In view of this, Russia was justified, while charging Baron Rosen to present its reply and last proposals to Japan, in expecting that the Japanese Government would take into account the above facts and appreciate Russia's desire to come to a peaceful understanding. Instead of this, Japan did not even await the receipt of the reply, but decided to break off the negotiations and suspend diplomatic relations with Russia. The Imperial Government, while laying on Japan the full responsibility for the consequences of such action, will await the development of events and at the necessary moment will take decisive measures for the protection of her rights and interests in the Far East."

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BEAUTIFUL DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. D. CASE, PH. D.

Subject: "The Limit of Endeavor"—How Much Dare You Attempt For God?—He Gives Grace Both For Living and Dying—Activities For True Christians.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. C. D. Case, Ph. D., formerly of the First Baptist Church, Montclair, N. J., preached on Sunday his first sermon as pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. His subject was "The Limit of Endeavor." Dr. Case said:

In the fourth century of the Christian era the Goths, numbering nearly one million people, men, women and children, came down to the Danube, at that time swollen by many rains, to escape to the other side. A large fleet of boats and canoes had been provided, and for several days and nights work went on incessantly. Yet notwithstanding the most earnest care scores were swept away in the flood.

Centuries before this remarkable occurrence another vast horde of men, women and children came down to another swollen stream. By count there were over 600,000 warriors over twenty years of age, and the entire host numbered about 2,000,000. The valley into which they descended was of peculiar formation. The outer valley was six miles and over in width, but there was an inner valley or ravine a half mile and over in width, and still within this was the river itself varying from twenty to sixty yards in width. But this river, too, had been swollen by many rains and the melting snows farther up its course, and now had overrun its usual banks and was rushing along with rapidity.

Strangely enough no boats had been prepared for the crossing of this host, and yet, as events proved, not one of the host was lost in the crossing. Evidently there was some vast distinction to be made between these two great hosts of antiquity. What was that distinction? May it not be this, the words that Isaiah uses in the forty-third chapter and second verse, which may be considered the text of this sermon:

"When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."

On the part of the Israelites in their crossing of the Jordan some special preparation was needed, but not in the procuring of boats. The commander of the army had sent messengers throughout the host, and commanded all to sanctify themselves, which meant the washing of garments and the abstaining from all that might distract the mind. Similarly Moses had once commanded the people to sanctify themselves to-day and to-morrow, and to wash their garments and be ready against the third day; for the third day Jehovah Himself would come down in the sight of all the people on Mount Sinai.

It was a critical moment for the hosts of Israel. To fail now meant to fail forever. To succeed now meant a promise for the future. "Hereby ye shall know," said Joshua, "that the living God is among you and that He will without fail drive out from before you" the inhabitants of the land. What a nation or a man achieves through God-given strength to-day is an assurrance for victory for to-morrow. Success is a handmaid of assurance. "Ye have not passed this way before," said Joshua; a new leaf in national history had been turned; a new territory invaded.

A new endeavor with the Israelitish army as with us to-day needed special guidance. The sacred ark was to precede the people, but far enough in advance to be seen by all that "ye may know," said the leader, "the way by which ye must go." Reverence is needed for divine things, but divine guidance more. The pillar of fire and the cloud is now superseded by the ark, and it in turn superseded by the Christ, who said to all disciples, "Follow Me." In each case the command is not to make the Guide follow you, but you the Guide.

Five miles over the river is a walled city. Thousands are watching from the walls the foolhardy attempt of the disordered hosts. One person, however, alone upon the wall, unnoticed by the many, is looking down with expectanc . That one is Rahab. She watches eagerly as the priests bearing the ark by the poles step with measured tread down to the river, wonders as nothing happens, starts as the priests seem actually at the very edge, but at last her hopes are realized, as the rushing current is stayed by some unseen force and rolls up in a mighty wall, while below the waters hurry away until the last streamlets trickle down over the stones and leave land for the passage of the army.

What, after all, is the limit of endeavor? Evidently not reason alone if at all. That Israelite who stays behind and watches the foolish performance from the hill side paces back and forth in his disgust. Such a foolish waste of life! Such a spectacular display. Will Joshua never be done with such undertakings? Any one might know that that motley herd could not be gotten safely across that boiling stream. No boats, no possibility of wading, or even swimming—it simply can't be done. But watch. It is done. I heard a teacher in a certain normal school read in class for the correction of professor and student what she would say to a class of boys and girls about the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites. A strong east wind, she said, blew the water down the sea until the Israelites could wade across, and then when the Egyptians came up the wind had changed and drowned all of the Egyptians in the passage. "And what do you suppose," said the would-be teacher, "the people thought that God made the waters to go back." That's science for you. But, by the way, such science is a little out of date. Even Huxley declared that Hume's argument against miracles was unscientific since he maintained as a premise that nothing miraculous or supernatural could occur. As far as science is concerned it is not necessary for us to determine whether a thing is miraculous or not, the question is, did the event occur, and if so, can we find a cause?

Nor is the extent of one's own power an adequate limit to one's endeavor. "Give ye them to eat," said Christ. Impossible. There are 5000 men beside women and children. It would take an average man's life's savings to feed them. We have, in fact, enough to give a few men a little to sustain them, a paltry five loaves and two fishes, but what are they among so many. Ability says, We cannot feed them. Christ says, Arrange them in groups; make ready.

What, then, are the limits of endeavor? One limit is certainly God's command. The Lord commands and the host proceeds and the deed is done. The Bible teems with commands. Are they becoming useless? Has the Bible yet become an obsolete text book? Does it need revision? Some commands appear out-dated; some foolish; some difficult to obey. Yet what He commands He will give strength to perform, and the word of Cana is the word to-day. Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it.

But there is another limit, which is still farther to the horizon of life, the limit of God's promises. God's promises are in Him yea and amen. Some one has said that God's promises are the Lord's branches hanging over the water, that our Lord's silly, half-drowned children may take a grip of them. Rather are they glimpses of the mountain top, inspiring the traveler to mount the heights that he may see the heavenly realms beyond. Yet all of God's promises have expressed or implied conditions. Something must be done by us in regard to His commands. Does He say, "I will give thee a crown of life?" He also says, "If thou art faithful unto death." Does He say, "Thou shalt be saved?" He also says, "If you believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." Does He say that He will come in unto us and make His abode with us? He makes us the condition, that we open the door. Does He declare that we shall bear much fruit? He also makes as the condition that we shall abide in Him.

What, then, shall we do in the face of God's commands and promises which thus set the limit to our endeavor? Certainly accept the limit, and be satisfied with no less. A command means a duty, and a promise a privilege. The Christian life is easy not by trying nothing but what seems easy, not by failing gracefully with the hope that God's favor will pardon our neglect, not by thinking that His commands and promises are not really for us, but by agreeing with General Armstrong: "What are the Christians in the world for but to do the impossible?" But in accepting the high ideal the soul must as certainly accept the complementary conclusion that all strength is of God. Power belongeth unto God. Our sufficiency is of God. Some people act as if God had been deposed. John's three words are light, life and love; Paul's are grace, faith and power. It is by the grace of God. His unmerited favor, reached by faith, a complete trust in Him, that we obtain the power of God. And what power! When Paul had reached the lowest depths of Romans, the seventh chapter, and sees that he must sin, and exclaims pathetically, Who shall deliver me from the body of this death? he can only answer himself with humility and rejoicing, I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Watch the repetition. "Power," "in the power of the Holy Spirit," "in the demonstration of the Spirit and of power," "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think according to the power that worketh in us;" "that ye may know what is the exceeding greatness of His power to upward who believe according to that working of His might which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and made Him to sit at His right hand in heavenly places."

Take your own condition, if you are not a Christian. If you join a lodge you make up your mind after examination that you can keep all of the requirements of the constitution and pledges. You know your own ability and strength. But when you come to Christ, you do not begin by saying, Can I or can I not hold out to the end, taking into consideration the powers that I now possess. Rather you say, He has promised to keep that which I commit unto Him, and therefore I shall hold out. You will make the conclusion of Charles G. Finney as he went out into the woods engaged in a life and death struggle with the Holy Spirit. The voice was saying, "Will you accept now—to-day?" He went out determined to give his heart to Christ before he came out, and he did. But it was a promise which he laid hold of. That promise was: "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye shall search for Me with all your heart." His answering faith said: "Lord, Thou canst not lie; I take Thee at Thy word; I do search with all my heart and I know therefore that I have found Thee." And as he continued in prayer the peace of God came into his heart.

Then there are commands and promises connected with your burdens. Christ said, "Do not worry over the morrow." Can we keep from worry? You have read again and again the words, "Cast thy burden on the Lord and He will sustain thee," but note that the margin of the revised version says as the other reading for "thy burden" "that which He hath given thee," and also notice that God sustains not the burden but "thee." Cast upon God what He has given you to bear and He will bear—thee, and in bearing thee the burden will be a blessing, not a curse.

Is prayer a farce? Or can the limit of endeavor in prayer be also God's promises? "Whatsoever ye shall ask in My name, it shall be done unto you." Christ declared to the disciples as they had stood helpless before the demoniac boy, "This kind cometh not forth save by prayer." Beyond the reaches of human strength and wisdom is the domain of prayer-achievement. Dr. David Gregg when he was pastor in Boston presided at the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, long of Constantinople. In the year 1851 Mahmoud had issued an edict ordering the expulsion of all missionaries from the empire. The British and American ambassadors told them that they must go. William Godell replied to Hamlin's statement, "Hamlin, the Sultan of Heaven can change this; let us appeal to Him in prayer." Together, like Hezekiah of old, they spread the edict before the Lord and prayed all night. The next day Mahmoud died and the edict was never mentioned. Robert College is the monument of the work of Dr. Hamlin.

You, to-day, are thinking especially of the work before you. How much dare you attempt for God? We must often begin our duty before we feel conscious of the strength. But God gives grace for living and dying both and always when we need it. Thank God, we are co-workers with Him, which means vastly more than that we are engaged in the same work or the same kind of work. Christ said, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work," showing that He was simply carrying out the work which His Father was doing. But He also said, "My Father, which worketh in Me, He doeth the work." So we mean when we say that we are co-workers with God, more than that we are doing God's work, but that He Himself is in us "working in us both to will and do of His good pleasure." Professor Peabody, of Harvard, declares that there are three classes that make problems for us in society, the "can't-works," the aged, sick and defective, who must receive gentle and continuous consideration; the "out-of-works," able to work, but temporarily unemployed; the "won't works," the professionally idle, vagrant, mendicant poor.

In the church there are but two classes to make problems; for there are no "can't works," as every one who cannot take a Sunday-school class or do some other church service, does work by Christian testimony and Christian living; first, the "out-of-works," who are willing to work but cannot find employment, and for this neglect the church is responsible; and second, the "won't works," and God pity the church that has many of them. Let us rather be the "can works," the "in works," the "will works."

And does some one ask what are the prospects of success? Let them listen to Adoniram Judson, as he says, "Tell them as much as there is an Almighty and a faithful God, who will perform His promises, and no more." Let us believe that we have but two limits to all of our endeavors, God's commands and God's promises.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 21—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Some good ways of using the Sabbath.—Mark i, 21-34.

For many generations the stress laid upon the Sabbath has been from a negative rather than an affirmative standpoint. The emphasis has been placed upon what we should not do rather than upon what we should do. And it may be that if more time and thought had been given to the things to be done less would have needed to be said upon the subject of what we should not do. The best way to overcome evil is by the substitution of good. "Cease to do evil, learn to do well," says the prophet Isaiah, but the best way in all the world to cease to do evil is to learn to do well. He who does well will have neither time nor inclination to do ill. So he that keeps the Sabbath day will have no time to break it. He that fills every hour of this day with things that are permissible will have no time to engage in those things that are prohibited by the laws of God and of man.

What, then, are some good ways of using the Sabbath? The incident selected for our study is that of Christ at Capernaum on a certain Sabbath day. There He entered into the synagogue, taught and healed a man possessed of an evil spirit, and in these events we may learn how we may make a good use of the Sabbath.

1. On the Sabbath day we should worship God in the public place of worship. The public worship of God has always been exacted of His people. It is not enough to have private devotions in the home, nor will the admiration of God in the works of nature suffice; we must not "forsake the assemblying of ourselves together." The soul needs to worship God, and this public worship would protect us from many temptations to break the Sabbath. The office or business place could not be visited, the morning could not be spent in reading the Sunday newspapers, all day visits could not be made to friends, keeping them from their duties to God, if we regularly worshiped God in His house on the Sabbath.

2. On the Sabbath day we could be engaged in teaching. Christ "entered into the synagogue and taught." Teachers are needed in the church, in the home and in various other places on the Sabbath day. Children in the homes need to be taught the Bible and Christian duties. With few exceptions our Sabbath schools need faithful and efficient teachers, and outside of these there are non-Christian homes where the teaching of the word of God would be welcomed, and public charitable institutions where the same would be true. Teaching God's word is a good work, and many could do it who are now spending the Sabbath in idleness.

3. On the Sabbath day we should do good to others. Christ did good upon the Sabbath. So may and should we upon the same day. Many about us need our sympathy, encouragement and help. If we would give it as literally as the Master did we would not want for good uses to make of the Sabbath day.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. ii, 1, 2; Ex. xvi, 11-30; xx, 8-11; Deut. v, 12-14; Neh. x, 31; Jer. xvii, 21-27; Mark ii, 23-28; iii, 1-5; Luke iv, 16; Heb. x, 23-25.

"What Christian Endeavor Has Done For Me."

Rev. B. Q. Denham, vice president of the New York State union, is pastor of the Church of Disciples of Christ, New York city. His society recently considered the above topic, and some of the thoughts brought out were so suggestive as to be worthy of being given this wide publicity. Here are some of the points made: "Trained me to testify. Tied me to my church through my work in the Christian Endeavor society. Made me a 'comrade of the quiet hour' for Bible study and meditation. Taught me to search the Bible, whereas I formerly read it mechanically. Trained my zeal. Has given me the vision of a cleaner life. Taught me the right spirit in which to pray. Taught me to seek, not to read merely, but to understand what the Bible says. Has given me some of the best friends this old world ever saw. Led me to give my life to the ministry of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Led me to keep all the Lord's day for God's work. Has helped me to a closer communion with God. Cheers my life Has taught me to do the little things of service. Made me feel the importance of doing any little good deed. Causes me to realize the closeness of Christ. Has taught me how Christ loves me. Has kept me young in heart and spirit."

Can any one after reading these "leaves from lives" question the value of Christian Endeavor? Is not a movement based upon such positive helpfulness of necessity permanent? Christian Endeavor is not "waning."

Not the Courage of Faith.

Following God blindfolded is not the courage of faith, but the recklessness of credulity. A man of faith finds strength to go through hard places not by shutting his eyes, but by keeping them open; not by remaining ignorant of God's ways, but by watching Him in all His ways.—Sunday School Times.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Feb. 21: "Using the Sabbath."—Mark i, 21-34.

The sentiment with which the Sabbath is regarded depends largely upon early training and association. One who in the quiet of country or village life was early taught to avoid all unnecessary labor and noise, to attend church and spend the rest of the day in reading or some neighborly calling on sick and needy ones will never become completely accustomed to the noise and activity of the metropolitan centers, where many things go on as during all other days.

Though the rigid rules of the Jewish Pharisees and of the sterner type of New England Puritans of former days may not be desirable at the present time, the utter laxity so widely prevalent is much worse than that.

It is not good for body or mind or soul to work without intermission. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that even machines must have their periods of rest or deteriorate. One day in seven for physical rest has been found by ages of trial of all possible schemes to be the best interval. How this was first found out we cannot tell with certainty. Among the ancient Babylonians it was surely common. The Hebrews early placed the seventh day rest in their laws, and in later ages it has prevailed among Christians everywhere.

The most needful use of the rest time is for the soul life rather than for the body. It is this fact which makes Sabbath recreations and excursions most harmful. They are usually indulged in under the plea of hard work during the week time and the need of a change on the Sunday. The usual result of such efforts is greater fatigue on Monday and less of fitness for work than usual. The unusual exertion and excitement of excursions and visiting and such like diversions tax the body and mind excessively and often require several days to restore the balance. The efforts are exhausting instead of restful. The effect on the moral nature is still worse. The spirit of reverence is violated; sober thinking on spiritual concerns is dissipated; the spirit of frivolity and worldliness, if not something worse, is invited.

The example of Jesus must ever stand before us as authoritative. He had no sympathy with overrigid observance of the day and no allowance for sanctimonious fanaticism, but His custom was to take part in the synagogue worship, to meet those who were interested in seeking spiritual advancement and to help the poor and sick. What a Sabbath was that described in the Scripture lesson for this week! It will well repay close study.

We need to meet God's people. We need the solemn influence of the sanctuary worship. There is restfulness to body and soul in the hymns, the prayers, the meditation. New insight into God's trust and will for us, broader views and more hopeful outlook come to us in the sermon and Bible reading. Companionship and interest in welfare of others are stimulated by meeting with the people in worship. Our part in the work of church and community and world comes home more forcibly, and higher resolves are formed. God truly meets us, and a holy spirit helps us more sensibly than at other times and places.

The day should have some quiet intervals for meditation alone, for private prayer and heart examination.

If well used, the Sabbath becomes a delight and blesses all the other six.

The Victory of Faith.

When we reach heaven we may discover that the richest and deepest and most profitable experiences we had in this world were those which were gained in the very roads from which we shrank back with dread. The bitter cups we tried to push away contained the medicines we most needed. The hardest lessons that we learned are those which teach us the most and best fit us for service here and glory hereafter. It is the easiest thing in the world to obey God when he commands us to do what we like and to trust Him when the path is all sunshine. The real victory of faith is to trust God in the dark and through the dark. Let us be assured of this, that if the lesson and the rod are of His appointing and that His all wise love has engineered the deep tunnels of trial on the heavenward road He will never desert us during the discipline. The vital thing for us is not to deny and desert Him.—Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.

Zeal According to Conviction.

There is great power in enthusiasm. Not one of the disciples who had been in intimate daily companionship with the Master, seen His miracles, heard His wonderful teachings, observed the crystal purity of His life, surpassed Paul in zeal for the gospel. With his mind at rest concerning the truth of the gospel and with the great powers of his logical and cultured intellect employed in persuading men to be reconciled to God through Christ, Paul's zeal made him well nigh irresistible. It was not a zeal without knowledge, but a zeal according to intense and settled convictions.—Independent.

Strength by Trial.

The purest lives I have known have not been those carefully screened from the world, but which, coming up in it, have kept themselves unspotted. The sweetest and truest have grown and ripened under conditions, you would say, most hostile, but which have been wrought into the means of a grandly elevated faith and life.—J. F. W. Ware.

The Christian Life.

Put your whole soul into the Christian life. No one ever was guilty of backsliding who was pressing with all his might toward Jesus.—Philadelphia Methodist.

Thankfulness.

Thankfulness is a most becoming grace. Its spirit adorns all acceptable worship. Most people have at least a hundred reasons for being thankful for one for being sad and melancholy.—Religious Telescope.

Evangelistic Effort.

The season for active evangelistic work is here, and we need to bestir ourselves and multiply our activities. Let us work along three lines:

First.—Our prayer life. Let us not put aside the morning hour or let anything interfere with its observance. If rushed to get at the day's business let us "chop off" a half or three-quarters of an hour from the morning drowsiness and profit by an early rising to seek the face of God.

Second.—Our Bible study life. This can be combined with the early "morning watch" and thus make the time doubly profitable. Let us try to digest what we read. Better get the full meaning of five verses than skim over five chapters. Let God's word get a hold on our lives and become a part of our daily experience.

Third.—Our personal work. Oh, that Endeavorers could feel the importance of this daily seeking to reach a soul for Christ. If you observe the former two suggestions there will be natural outgrowth in the line of reaching some one for Christ.

Our opportunities will increase and multiply as we embrace them from day to day or they will grow less and less as the days and years slip away when unimproved. "He that winneth souls is wise."—Rev. F. H. Jacobs.

An Endeavor Enthusiast.

Let me say again what I have said before—the best thing that has ever come to the church of which I have the honor to be pastor is its society of Christian Endeavor.—Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt.

Secretary Vogt's New York Tour.

General Secretary Von Ogden Vogt has just completed a three weeks' tour of the state of New York in the interest of Christian Endeavor, giving particular emphasis to the forward movement.

Two State Conventions.

The Pennsylvania state convention will be held in Allentown July 13-15, and the New York state convention in Buffalo July 6-8. Both give promise of being very large meetings.

Christ and the Common People.

I don't wonder that the common people have ever felt a deep interest in Jesus. There is that in his character to command the love and respect of every man who has a spirit to appreciate true nobility. He possessed a moral courage which was a most attractive charm. Do not think of him as all gentleness and tenderness, with a scheme of redemption free from all moral vertebratedness. He believed tremendously in great spiritual truths and had the courage of his convictions. How he made the proud Pharisees quail under his just charge of hypocrisy! How the money changers fled before the crack of his scourge! No man ever became a great leader who lacked in moral courage. The common people have always felt that in Jesus they had a moral leader who feared no foe and who ordered no charges when he himself was not ready to lead the way. He never asks his followers to do for him what he has not already done for them.—Rev. Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell, Methodist, Cleveland.

By and By.

The clouds will all have passed away,
By and by,
And there will dawn a brighter day,
By and by.
The earth rolls forward out of night,
A radiant future comes in sight,
Wrong yet shall yield the throne to right,
And truth shall flood the world with light,
By and by—yes, by and by.

The signs that fail shall all come true,
By and by;
The King of kings "make all things new,"
By and by.
Faith long delayed is not in vain,
There shall be sunshine after rain,
The buried seed yield golden grain,
And flowers that fade revive again,
By and by—yes, by and by.

Earth will feel a balmy breath,
By and by;
Life burst through the gates of death,
By and by.
Love will make all life more sweet;
Brotherhood will be complete;
Rich and poor together meet
At our common Master's feet,
By and by—yes, by and by.

Truth shall spring forth from the ground,
By and by;
Righteousness and peace abound,
By and by.
Men shall then no more oppress,
Hands be lifted but to bless;
Make another's burden less,
Help and heal the world's distress,
By and by—yes, by and by.

—Rev. A. Parke Burgess, D. D.

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Evangelistic Conferences.

A very successful series of conferences in the interest of evangelistic work has just been held under the auspices of the New York State union. The speakers have included Mr. William Phillips Hall, Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, Rev. F. H. Jacobs, Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart and State President Rev. Dr. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck. The points touched were Troy, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Lockport. In Albany the conference was made the beginning of an evangelistic campaign of two weeks, led by the local union.

Our Work For Christ.

Sometimes we show a wrong conception of Christian Endeavor by striving to work up to Christ instead of out from Him. We need more consecrated purpose, more holy endeavor, in our work for Christ.—Rev. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, D. D.

Answered Prayer.

Among the mysteries there is none greater than that of answered prayer. How does God answer it? By law? In law? Above law? We do not know, nor how to pray as we ought do we know. We are sure that God must somehow respond to His child when he cries to Him, and we are quite as sure that prayer at its best can be little more than that which Whittier declares, "Thy will be done." It is a peaceful condition of mind to come into, and in it we can beat back the billows of doubt and distrust and misgiving as from nowhere else.—Baptist Commonwealth.

Doing Christ's Bidding.

No man can do with ease the biddings of Christ. But the order is, Do them. "Well done" spells sacrifice. It is a mark of excellence to get that commendation, but the price paid for it is understood to imply a cross, a tomb, a resurrection.—Rev. William Ross, Presbyterian, Northfield, Mass.

Good and Bad Angels.

"We are too ready to label men liars and sinners," says Tennyson. "There is an angel and a devil in every man." Is it not just as hard to find the good angel in some who make loud professions as it is to find him in some who make no profession? — Rev. John Thompson, Methodist, Chicago.

The Gift of Love.

The gift of love is offered to us on the easiest possible terms. Jesus Christ is the channel through which this gift of love reaches us. Belief is its reception. Belief is more than intellectual assent. The word carries the thought of trust, reliance, dependence. It is the belief that God is able and willing to do all he offers and the trusting him to do it.—Rev. W. N. Rankin, Presbyterian, Denver.

Word and Work.

Word and work—the two W's. You will soon get spiritually gorged if it is all word and no work, and you will soon be without power if it is all work and no word. If you want to be healthy Christians, there must be both word and work.—Moody.

Life and Death.

We cannot solve the mystery
Which o'er each pathway lies,
Yet this is given each reverent soul
To know—our God is wise!

Life's mysteries may never be
By sages understood,
Yet it is given the little child
To know our God is good!

Why death despoils the happy home,
While all around are those
To whom its rests were welcome gift,
Our Father only knows!

Yes, He doth know and He doth rule
O'er sin and woe and strife,
And He can give the crown of death
Who gave the joy of life!

—Universalist Leader.

His Will.

The heart that trusts forever sings
And feels as light as it had wings;
A well of peace within it springs;
Come good or ill,
Whate'er today, tomorrow brings,
It is His will.

—Isaac Williams.

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